The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1873. VOL. 88.—NO. 180.

FIRST EDITION.

MONTANA.

Travel by Stage Coach.

ITS BURDENS.

Hospitality of the Montanians.

NEWSPAPERS AND CHURCHES.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

HELENA, MONTANA TERRITORY, July 19th, 1873.

Eighty-four hours, or four days and three nights of continuous travel is the time schedule of Gilmore & Salisbury's stage, from Corinne, Utah, on the Central Pacific Railroad, to Helena, the metropolis of Montana. Eighty-four hours! generally in a crowded "hack," with mail and express matter more than a sufficient load for the four broken-down "plugs" that comprises the motive-power, plied front, rear, and on top of the vehicle, to say nothing of passengers and baggage. Each passenger is allowed twenty-five pounds of baggage, and is charged forty cents per pound for all over that amount that is taken along. Eighty-four hours! the greater portion of the time passing through the uninteresting scenery of sparsely inhabited Mormon settlements of Northern Utah, and the sandy plains and bare rocky mountains of Idaho. Well, it is

Rather Trying,

particularly when one doesn't get but one or two good meals on the whole route. In the coach there is no room to carry lunch, so the sufferer must take what he can catch, and if possessed of a very lively imagination, may make believe he is satisfied. Some parts of the road one must encounter either

Dust or Mud.

The dust is to my mind the meanest and most lasting kind in the world, for it penetrates everywhere, and being of the alkali persuasion, the portion that gets into one's mouth tastes badly, and is difficult to either eject or swallow; the quantity that gets into the eye is of the "smarty" kind, and quite disagreeable, causing redness and a burning sensation around the eyelids. The layer that settles on the face, after the tempt of a wash-bronn, or something of that kind; but any refreshments in the way of ablutions at the eating stations had better be omitted, for every attempt is followed by tingling sensations, as of nettle stings, and when completed offers a ruddier and rather ashy appearance to the face, that is, scaly. For my part, I believe I would prefer the mud, particularly as in this country there is but little timber, and few houses; therefore, the driver can't compel one to accept a ride, as we frequently do on over stage routes in Pennsylvania. On this route things were very different in many respects

A Few Years Ago.

The old inhabitant will condole with the newly arrived over the miseries of the trip, and recite with commending nods and wagging head, "how Wells, Fargo & Co. used to run their splendid Concord coaches, with six fresh, mettlesome horses, waiting, all harnessed, at the end of every twelve miles, to be hooked on in six minutes' time, and away again at full speed. How they soon to the passengers being well fed at the eating stations; paid their employes liberally; fed their horses plenty of grain, and run the line in grand style, so that the trip was made in less than three days." The disgusted traveler will feel comparatively comfortable over "the way it used to was;" and if a moralist will be ready to congratulate the passengers of those days on their good luck, commending Wells, Fargo & Co. as public benefactors. But the conviction is forced upon us that things are

Very Different Now.

W. F. & Co., for some reason, sold out the whole line to the present owners some years ago, who, having the mail contract and a monopoly, have continued to let the concern run down. The few comforts that might be made for pas sengers disappear, and, like most other monopolists, it is now run on the cheap plan, to make big money out of a small investment.

Of course a five hundred miles' ride in a stage coach, without stopping for sleep or rest, is not the most desirable journey under the best of circumstances; and people nice and comfortable look in the land of railroads and sleeping cars, will think the inducement must be very great to tempt any one into making the trip.

Well, the

Inducements Are Many

and extraordinary, and to those who know of them, the fatigues and discomfort of getting here are considered a small sacrifice, since it must be made, for the reward and benefit's await them in this truly great land of real promise. The first and most important inducement is the health-giving properties of

The Climate and Atmosphere.

Lying about 400 miles further north than Pittsburgh, the winters are nothing like as severe as is generally supposed, but on the contrary are but little colder, and being so much more dry, and less changeable than in Pennsylvania, cattle range all winter in the valleys without shelter or grain, and find hay. Snow sometimes does fall, but it is a fact well attested, that it is not an extraordinary hard winter, *the cattle will come out fat enough for beef in the spring.* Up to the middle of December of last winter it was milder here than we had it in Pittsburgh. The weather was clear and mild, with but little snow; after that it was colder, the coldest weather being in February; when deep snow came on, the cattle required hay, and the thermometer stood down to the forties and fifties; but the atmosphere is so dry and clear of humidity that persons of experience assure me that they did not feel the cold any more than they would at home, with the mercury at 12° to 15° below zero.

The beautiful valleys of the territory, lying at an altitude as great as the tops of the Alleghenies, surrounded by mountain ranges varying from ten thousand to ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, contain

The Purest of Pure Air,

so rare and free from humidity as to almost preclude the possibility of taking cold, in the unaccountable ways, which so often occurs in the States. Persons in ill health, coming from the East, find such great relief in spending one Summer here that they generally desire to return. Many do, and often to make a permanent residence in the territory.

One Case in Point

is a lady resident of Allegheny City. Her husband was brought here in the course of business to remain for a year, and she being in bad health, was induced to make the trip. She stayed all Summer, returning home last Winter, so much improved as to be a subject of wonder to her friends. But her complaints of the stage trip were endless, and she thought she never would return until a railroad was built; but I learn from a recent letter from her husband that she is now willing, and rather anxious, to endure it once more, just to enjoy the pure bracing air of Montana for a Summer.

Although the seasons appear to be changing to some extent, the summer season is about as near perfection as we ever expect to have on this terrestrial sphere. At present, as

I Learn by the "Gazette,"

which comes regularly nine days after date, you are sweltering in hot weather, with the mercury raging up to the nineties, having a cholera scare, and the weekly mortuary reports fearfully augmented. Here we are enjoying delightful summer weather; rarely having any use for the term hot, as applied to the weather. The skies are generally clear and cloudless; warm, bright sunshine is the rule, but always accompanied by cool and refreshing breezes, from the snow-clad peaks of the surrounding mountains. The evenings are always pleasantly cool; sometimes *unpleasantly so* for midsummer time. So far, there has not been a night that I did not *enjoy* a good thick pair of blankets over me. Exercation from heat never occurs; chills and fever are unknown; the epizootic made an attempt here, but couldn't hold its own and had to migrate to the Atlantic coast; and I am well satisfied that if the cholera was to make its appearance it would soon get over its cramps and make a fizzle of its regular business. There is no doubt but this is one of the most

Healthy Countries in the World,

for most classes of invalids. Those quite badly affected with bronchial disease are exceptions; the air being too rare and dry for them I believe, but some are living here now, robust and hearty, who were affected in this way, and who are satisfied that they would long since have been gathered to the fathers, had they remained in the States.

My Own Experience

has been a gain of four pounds of flesh since I left Pittsburgh, about the middle of May.

Although this is quiet a new and rough country, with many of the characteristics of the mining camp yet remaining, still one is as secure in person and property as in any town of equal size in the States. True, an occasional stage robbery occurs, committed by the "road agents," but this generally happens down in the desolate wastes of Idaho, where there are scarcely any inhabitants except the employes of the stage company; but in Helena one is perfectly safe so long as he chooses to remain.

Another point will be quite new to most of your readers, is

The State of Society,

which rather surprises every one upon first arrival. We have most delightful society of ladies and gentlemen, many of them graduates of the leading institutions of learning in the States, who in taste, elegance and decorum, will favorably compare with the most select of the Eastern cities. Of course the palatial residences, and princely mansions of old and established wealth, have not yet made their appearance; but there are a number of handsome frame and brick residences, comfortable and commodious, with ample grounds enclosed, and bearing an air of culture and refinement hardly to be expected in a back-woods mining town.

Hospitality is the Ruling Order

among these people, and in the absence of operas, lectures, etc., select private entertainments of the most enjoyable character are frequently given, which serve to break the intensity of delving for gold and silver, and remind us that there are other and more ennobling thoughts and feelings, even for this life, than the constant and rapid accumulation of the precious metals. Among the most hospitable and brilliant of this little circle our own locality is well represented by

Maj. R. C. W——r, Lady and Family,

formerly of Elizabeth, well remembered by many of your readers. Unfortunately for our "circle," the young ladies return to Lutrobe in a few weeks to complete their studies, which will be a severe loss to Helena society. But my letter is growing too long, so I will briefly state that we have two daily newspapers in this city (?) and two weeklies, an excellent public library, an abundance of public and select schools, one brick and two commodious frame church build ings, whilst two other congregations, the Presbyterian and the Episcopal, have money on hand and are about to erect churches.

This brief statement may give those interested some idea of how this far northwes ern metropolis has emerged from the "vrar forest." Space prevents me from entering into any statement of the great products of the territory, from mine and field; of its drawbacks and wants, which, when supplied, must make Montana one of the most thrifty, populous and delightful States in the Union. I hope to be able to touch on these things in another letter.

J. F. D.

A MINISTERIAL ADONIS.

His Persistent Wooing of the Fair —How Happy Could He Be with Either were the Other Dear Charmer Away.

The Greensburg (Ind.) correspondent of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* writes:

Greensburg is a place where manufacturing establishments are few and far between, and where excitement scarcely ever reigns to the annoyance of any of our good and church-going people, and where doctors and lawyers are too numerous to thrive, and where beautiful churches abound, with their steeples rearing high in the air in defiance to thunder and lightning—which has been a frequent visitor during the last two or three weeks of almost perpetual rain and storm—and where wicked ministers come to lead their innocent flocks astray. Scarcely two years have intervened since one J. R. Green, who pretended to be and succeeded in passing as a Baptist minister, and, finally, after preaching for several months for that church, succeeded in absconding with several thousand dollars, for which the wicked court gave him two years in the Penitentiary to repent and do good among the other persons there assembled. And now we have another case in the Christian ministry in as bad in the moral sense of the word, so some of the irate members claim. But as it is a very complicated story, and the facts are not all known, it is almost impossible to say how far this guilt or innocence extends. However, the story as all understand it is this: For some time the pastor of the Christian Church, one W. B. Hendricks, has not been acting as a shepherd who has charge of so many innocent sheep should act. About six weeks ago the report became current that he would lead to the altar one of our beautiful belles, and while almost all were wishing him joy and success for capturing so good and ardent a member of his flock, behold another young lady from Lexington, Ky., steps in and claims part of the affections of the fond parson, and charges him with having formed an alliance of matrimony with her, and brings letters by the dozen to prove each charge. They also prove that he engaged himself to her previous to his first wife's death, which occurred in January, 1872, and that he has during his widowhood led her to believe that he intended to fulfill his engagement with her in a proper time after his wife's death. But in the meantime he has been making love to No. 2; and the Kentucky lady. Miss Mary Wheatley, further claims that he succeeded in obtaining a temporary (which he is making perpetual) release from her by falsehoods and interfering. She states that he persuaded her to give him a letter stating that no such a thing as an enragement ever existed between them—which he could show to the public (who were slandering both, as he claimed). But he has carried on a ministry of the gospel, that this letter would have nothing to do with the engagement, but would be for the good of each by stopping the floating reports. So she, relying upon his word, and desiring it best, immediately dispatched him a letter—which he now has and claims to be a valid release—and he subsequently married No. 2, or Miss Mary Wilson, to the chagrin of No. 1, and her numerous friends who have ousted him from the pastoral dignity of the said church, and, he claims, have used his name in a manner unbecoming of any member. So he appealed to the earthly tribunal, and sought an injunction restraining Miss Wheatley's friends from either telling or publishing anything concerning said letters, which he claims are honorable, but yet would forever ruin him if made public. It is very curious. Both parties have employed attorneys, and slow their intention to fight it out at law. Altogether, it is a very sad affair, as the Christian church is one of our most prosperous churches, and has prospered well under the Rev. W. B. Hendricks' charge

JUNE AND DECEMBER.

A Terrible Tragedy in Leipzig.

A terrible tragedy is narrated by the German papers. Herr Schweinhoff, a merchant of Leipzig, aged sixty-five years, after losing his first wife, married a young girl of eighteen, who, of course, was only enamored of the old man's wealth. Schweinhoff had, by his first wife, a son, who seems to have been a rather wild character. On returning home after a two years' absence, the son, who was aged twenty-five years, commenced a *liaison* with the step mother. Schweinhoff suspected the intimacy, and determined to be avenged. Having acquired proofs of the treachery of the couple, he awaited his opportunity. On July 5th he took a horse and rode to a country house then occupied by his wife. On entering the ground he beheld her and his son seated at the edge of a small lake, engaged in conversation. He at once put spurs to his steed and trampled the woman under the horse's hoofs. She, flying, fell into the lake. The son sprang upon the father, and during the struggle which ensued after Schweinhoff had been pulled from his horse, he stabbed him fourteen times in the face and breast with a poignard which the father had carried in his own belt. Then he ran to the house of his mistress, and leaped into the water, but his strength failed him before he reached her. The lifeless remains of the guilty pair were recovered an hour later. Leipzig was in a state of consternation.

THE BUFFALO.

Protest Against Indiscriminate Slaughter.

The Cheyenne *Leader* makes an appeal for the preservation of the buffalo from indiscriminate slaughter. Last year, two hundred thousand were killed for their skins alone. The extension of railroads has given the hunters an opportunity to drive the buffaloes into comparatively restricted districts, and thus they are penned and shot down, and tens of thousands of carcasses are left rotting on the ground. The destruction has been so great that the market has become glutted, and the average yearly price of buffalo hides in the West ranged from four to five dollars for a cow's skin, and from six to seven dollars for a bull's skin. Now, a hide that would have brought five dollars a year ago, will scarcely sell for a dollar and a half. There is another important point to be considered in connection with this wholesale slaughter. The buffalo is the principal means of sustenance to the frontier settlers and to the Indian tribes. While the Government is annually paying enormous sums for beef supplies for the Indians, thousands of these useful animals are rotting on the plains, instead of being utilized for food, as they should be. If it be considered necessary to pass laws for the protection of various kinds of small game, which are only luxuries, why should not Congress pass laws for the protection of this larger game, which is a necessity for food?

SELLING A CHILD.

How She Got Money to go to the Old Country.

(From the Lincoln (Neb.) Leader, July 23.)

A couple living in one of the poorer parts of he city, being desirous of securing funds wherewith the lady could take a journey to the old country, recently sold their three-year old child, with a cow to a well-to do farmer for $100. The price at first demanded was $100 for the child and $25 for the cow, but a compromise was finally effected on $100 for the two. It is not probable that the child will suffer from the sale, as the purchaser is a man of good character and ability; but the unnaturalness of the act on the part of the parents and the motive of the sale are what arrest the attention and shock the sensibilities of the learner. To be added to this, also, is the fact that the mother once before sold a child, and now, childless, with the receipts from the sale of her offspring, she purposes making a journey to the home which it seems to us unaccountable she should feel the least attachment for. The family is not in needy circumstances, and did we not have the facts from an undoubted source, we should have difficulty in believing that such a barbarous act had really been committed in our midst.

THE SEASONS.

Hay, and corn, and buds, and flowers,
Snow, and ice, and fruit and wine—
Suns and seasons, sleets and showers,
Bring, in turn, these gifts divine.
Spring blows, Summer glows,
Autumn reaps, Winter keeps,
Spring prepares, Summer provides,
Autumn hoards, Winter hides.
Come then, friends, their praises sound,
Summer, Autumn, Winter, Spring,
As they run their yearly round,
Each in turn in gladness sing!
T me drops blessings as he flies—
Time makes ripe, and then makes wise
—*From the German.*

—All the New England Governors and other well known citizens, together with military organizations of Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire joined the Rhode Island clam bake at Rocky Point. General Ambrose Burnside marshal the military to the feast.

The Williamsport Tragedy.

Death of Old John McBride.

Post-mortem Examination by the Coroner —What McBride Said Before he Died —The Family Record—The Old Man Once Warned—The Scene of Murder Visited by Crowds — The Murderer Boasts over his Crime.

[From the Williamsport Gazette.]

John McBride, who was so cruelly beaten at the same time his wife was murdered, near Williamsport, one night last week, died on Sunday evening, about eight o clock. On Monday a *post mortem* examination was made by the coroner, assisted by Dr. Edward Lyon, with the following result: "There was a fracture about six inches in length of the temporal and parietal bone, on the left side, extending from the base of the supra orbital ridge upwards and transversely across, terminating above the temporal protuberance or base of the ear. Just beneath the supra orbital ridge there was considerable softening or disintegration of the brain, which was of itself sufficient to produce death.

"An examination was also made of the lungs, which showed a large effusion in the chest, with complete hepatization of the lower lobes of both lungs—which was no doubt the result of the blows received on the head. A further examination of the heart revealed a clot both in the right and left auricles—the one on the left indicating that it was not of recent formation. There was a large deposit of fatty subsiance throughout the body."

Verdict of Jury.

This being the evidence, as sworn to by Dr. Edward Lyon, the jury rendered a verdict that "John McBride came to his death by blows received at the hands of Nelson E Wade, on the evening of the 22d of July, 1873."

Crowds Visit the Scene of Murder.

Ever since Wednesday last there has been almost a constant stream of vghicles on the way to and from the scene of murder, and yesterday the house and yard presented the appearance of a country preaching service from early morn until night.

The best of physicians and nurses have been in attendance upon the deceased, but, as will be seen above, no human skill could save him. "I was Struck on the Head with A Club."

On Saturday evening he was asked by one of the neighbors if he had been fighting, when he answered "No." He was again asked how he was hurt, when he replied, "I was struck on the head with a club."

The McBride Family.

John M'Bride, the deceased, came to Lycoming county in 1819 or 1820. He had accompanied his brothers to Maysville, Ohio, or somewhere near that locality, and not pleased with the country, returned to Lycoming county. He had no communication with these brothers from that time, and whether dead or alive is unknown. He and his wife were the owners of the farm upon which they lived, together with an adjoining farm—in all about 200 acres of the choicest land on the Reach, although they have failed to cultivate it properly—letting it run down. Whether any of the children survive the deceased is not known, but on the Lusk side there are said to be a sister and several cousins living in this county.

The Burial To-day.

The funeral took place this afternoon at two o'clock, and the remains were interred by the side of his wife, in the old Newberry cemetery.

A Supposition.

It was suggested at the house this morning that an examination of the books and papers of the deceased might prove that a considerable amount of the money supposed to concealed in and around the dwelling had been loaned out, and the notes of responsible parties found, covering thousand of dollars.

John McBride Once Warned.

A gentleman of Philadelphia, who formerly resided in this locality, and who was intimately acquainted with John M'Bride, told the old man years ago that murder would be his end if he persisted in keeping so much money about the house. M'Bride expressed no fear of such a result, but on the contrary replied that he would like to see the man who could get in. At that time he kept two large bull dogs, and fed them freely of raw beef to make them savage, but he placed too much reliance upon the sentinels and his own strength, and the prophecy of the friend has turned out a sad reality.

What McBride Said on Saturday.

On Saturday the attending physician considered McBride's condition somewhat improved, but he did not like his breathing. While in a partially conscious state, the physician asked him if he was hurt. McBride replied "yes." It was then resolved to change his position in bed, and while this was being done, McBride said, "What are you doing?" He was then asked if he knew the man who had hurt him, and the wounded man replied "no." "What was the man after who came to the house?" was the inquiry of the physician. McBride replied, "He came here to whip me." This was all he was able to say, and he immediately became unconscious. In fact he was not conscious any of the time, but lay in a confused state of mind, just able to make a response to the inquiries, without comprehending his situation, or the object of the interrogations.

But the aged couple are gone. Side by side their bodies lie in the silent tomb, while Nelson E. Wade, the murderer, drags his irons close to the grate of his lonely cell, and, boasting over the atrocious crime he has committed, awaits the day when one of the most hardened criminals that ever disgraced the history of the Keystone State will, between heaven and earth, pay the penalty of his inhuman deed.

THE CLOUD-LAND EXPEDITION.

Efforts to Secure a Competent Historian of the Trip—Letters from General Butler, Charles Dana, George W. Childs, and General George B. McClelland.

The Managers of the New York *Daily Graphic* have extended invitations to a few prominent and well known gentlemen to accompany Professor Wise on his aerial trans-atlantic voyage, partly from compliment to them, but still more that the public might have the benefit of such an account of their observations and experiences as they might be pleased to give. It will be seen from the following replies that the magnitude and importance of the enterprise are fully appreciated, and that there is a profound interest in its success:

BAY VIEW, July 24, 1873.

To the Managers of the Daily Graphic.

MY DEAR SIRS: I am very much obliged to you for your invitation to cross the Atlantic in the balloon which is to be sent up by *The Graphic*, and I fully agree to what you say—that, if I should accept the invitation, I should have an opportunity to "reach a higher elevation than any to which even the suffrages of a free people can carry me."

You certainly offer a great temptation to take part in the expedition. You forget another inducement which, just now, might be equally strong with me. I should go beyond the reach of the mail, the telegraph, and the newspapers—at least while I was at that "elevation" of which you speak.

Success in the great experiment which you are undertaking will do more, my judgment, to show that the invention of the art of printing was a benefit to mankind than has been done by all the newspapers of the country since the foundation of the Goverement.

I have the honor to be, very truly yours,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

Office of the Public Ledger, Philadelphia, July 26, 1873.—Gentlemen: It gives me pleasure to acknowledge your courteous invitation to accompany your transatlantic balloon expedition on the 20th of August, and I thank you very cordially for the opportunity thus extended to take part in an event so interesting.

I am strongly impressed with the belief that the capacity of the balloon (in some form) for air navigation is much greater than has yet been demonstrated, and I therefore look upon all systematic, skilled experiments undertaken for useful purposes with great interest.

Your present enterprise, as I understand it, is of this character—to test practicabilities, and out of them to develop utilities—and as such is worthy of high praise.

I would have been glad, however, if our trained aeronauts had prepared the way for so grand an undertaking by a precedent test of the certainty and constancy of the westerly upper air-current by a series of experimental voyages for long distances overland from the West eastward.

But, having embarked in the enterprise of an effort to cross the ocean through the instrumentality of aeronauts ready to take the hazard, I heartily wish you and them the fullest success.

Regretting that I cannot avail myself of your courteous offer, I am, yours truly,

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

GENERAL GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.

Gentleman: I beg to acknowledge your very kind invitation to me to take passage in *The Graphic* balloon, on its approaching trip across the Atlantic, and to express my appreciation of the compliment you have paid me. I regret that it will not be possible for me to avail myself of the privilege.

Will you allow me to express the sincere admiration I feel for the energy and determination displayed in bringing to a practical solution a question of such high interest in a scientific and practical point of view.

Again thanking you for your very complimentary invitation, I am, very truly yours,

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1873.

MANAGERS DAILY GRAPHIC: I thank you very cordially for the kind invitation contained in your note of the 18th inst., and regret that professional engagements will not allow me to take advantage of so attractive a proposition. I remain, with great respect, faithfully yours,

C. A. DANA.

STATE ITEMS.

OIL CITY has the cricket fever.

BASE BALL severely agitates Pottsville.

SPRING BROOK is infested with rattlesnakes.

GEESE thieves are lurking around Pottsville.

AND now comes Lancaster, with her mad dogs.

THERE are five thousand miners in the Lehigh region.

SCRANTON wants base ball playing stopped on Sunday.

THE Oil City Greys' Band are to have new uniforms.

A NEW lodge of Red Men has been instituted at Carbondale.

HARRISBURG has had an amateur prize fight. It was between two printers.

THE store of Welk & Hamill at Greenville was damaged to the extent of $200 on Thursday last.

SCRANTON has a "Modoc" base ball club which took scalps off a Wilkesbarre club one day last week.

LADIES without escorts are subject to insults in Scranton, by loafers, who crowd the principal thoroughfares.

THE dog pound in Oil City is kept full, and the dog catchers make good wages, though occasionally they get bit.

THE State Fair this year will be held in Erie, on the same grounds as last year, on September 30th, October 1st, 2d and 3d.

THE camp meeting of the Churches of God in Lancaster county will be held at Mountville, commencing on Friday, August 1st, to continue over two Sundays.

PATRICK MACDONALD had his skull fractured by the blow of an axe in Pine Brook on Monday night. His assailant's name is given as McMeehan, who has not yet been arrested.

JOHN JENKINS, a heater in the rolling mills at Brady's Bend, was drowned on Tuesday evening while attempting to jump from his skiff on to a raft. His body has not been recovered.

THE largest calf yet, is owned by Wm. Mitchell, of Fairview, who has a heifer calf three months old, that weighs 425 pounds and measures four feet and four inches around the girth.

THE early closing movement is being largely agitated in Titusville, and all the ladies of that burg come to the rescue by pledging not to purchase anything after a certain hour of the evening.

ON account of the visit of the Great Eastern Circus to Johnstown City, Schuylkill county, on Monday, forty-two collieries are said to have been idle, all hands being in attendance at the circus.

ON Friday a "culm" man at Olyphant, named Patrick McAndrew, was instantly killed at No. 4 slope by being run over by a loaded car in the mine. He was one of the oldest settlers in Olyphant, and married.

SISTER BENEDICT, one of the nuns connected with the Benedictine convent of Johnstown, is dying dangerously ill, and her death is momentarily expected. Her sister, Mary St. Mary's, Elk county, have been summoned to her dying bedside.

ON Monday night Jacob Hess, a laborer, 45 years of age, committed suicide in Swatara township, by hanging himself to a post of the porch in front of his residence. Domestic trouble and whisky are assigned as causes for the rash act.

MR. ROBERT MCGOWAN fell from the trestle work at the Ormsby Furnace last Thursday morning, severely injuring the knee cap of one of his legs, besides receiving some bad bruises. His injuries were very painful, though we hear that he is now improving.

THE store of Dinsmore & Irwin, at Irwin's station, was robbed on Thursday night last. The thieves poured carbon oil on the floor of the store and set fire to it before they left, but fortunately it was discovered in time to prevent a disastrous conflagration. The thieves and would-be arsonites escaped.

MR. J. SKIDMORE, the mail agent on the Union and Titusville Railroad, met with a serious accident on Monday last on the train which left Titusville at 10 o'clock A. M. He was sitting in an arm chair, when a sudden jar threw him over on his back, injuring him to such an extent that he has been unable to leave his bed since.

IN Tyrone a terrible riot occurred on Monday last. It was the occasion of a menagerie exhibition, and several employes of the Keystone Bridge Company got drunk. The liquor being of a fighting quality, they beat several police men and unoffending citizens. Several of the rioters have been landed in the Hollidaysburg jail.

THE Boyer well, about half way between the Troutman and McClellan well, on the Starr Farm, Tuesday commenced to flow at the rate of about 400 barrels per day. The Captain Grace well is doing very largely, and this territory bids fair to be highly prolific. The greatest excitement prevails over the large strikes of the past few days, and the price of oil has declined in proportion.

MRS. TIMOTHY HALEY, while under the influence of the "ardent" in Pottsville on Monday last, flourished a revolver while standing on the edge of the wall siding the canal. While letting out an extra long oath, she lost her balance and fell into the canal, and would have been drowned had not some brave men rescued her. After she regained shore, she turned loose and threatened them instant death for their pains.

MRS. R——, of Unity township, has a stock of hens that refuse to lay eggs on Sundays. This is strange morality among the feathered creation. The owner thought at first that the hens concluded it was not the work of necessity to lay eggs on Sunday, but it has been ascertained since, that when the family do not all go to church on Sundays that the hens deposit their usual week-day installments.

A RATHER dangerous dispute recently occurred at Rynd Farm, in the oil regions, between a teamster named Murphy and Thomas Roach, agent for the Roberts Torpedo Company. Roach was driving with a quantity of nitro-glycerine in his wagon, and Murphy refused to give him the right of way, besides cursing his horses. Consequently the wagon, horse and glycerine rolled down a steep hill. It is lucky for all parties interested that any one was left to tell the tale.

SOMERSET has had a case of somnambulism. A daughter of George Ankeny, living in the family of Mr. Jonathan Cunningham, of "Spook hummel," got up in her sleep, walked to the window, and sat down on the sill. While sitting there she lost her balance and fell to the ground below, a distance of some twelve or fourteen feet. This fall did not even waken her, for when a member of the family awakened by the noise, appeared upon the scene, she was sleeping as quietly and peacefully as if she was in "her little bed."

IN Scranton the celebrated case of Ferguson vs. McCue, which has excited so much attention during several years past, has met an untimely discontinuance. The suit was for defamation of character; the plaintiff a buxom lass of seventeen summers at the time the alleged words were spoken, and the defendant old, ugly and rich. No less than four verdicts have been rendered in the case, the first for $200, second $1,750, third $2,300, fourth $1,500; and it has been once to the Supreme Court. But now it has been brought to an untimely end by Miss Ferguson giving birth to a boy, which same has quite soon pursued her defenders.

ENGINEERS and surveyors are still at work locating the route for the new railroad (to run from the vicinity of Transfer to the Ohio State line, below Sharon.) The Sharon Railroad Company is the title given to the organization, the directors and officers of which have already been elected. The exact course of the road is not definitely known yet, but the probability is that it will cross the river just above the Mount Hickory furnaces. Following is a list of the directors and officers of the new road: Directors—Robt. E. O'Brien, Meadville, Pa.; E. A. Wheeler, Sharon, Pa.; P. E. Kimberly, Sharon, Pa.; Jonas J. Pierce, Sharpsville, Pa.; James E. McKalandis, Meadville, Pa.; John T. Wain, Meadville, Pa.; M. Park Davis, Meadville, Pa. Officers—George Boyce, President, Sharon, Pa.; J. H. Devereux, Treasurer, Cleveland, O.; John H. Dynes, Secretary, Meadville, Pa., R. W. Steele, Chief Engineer, Meadville, Pa.

WM. MOYER, the man who, on the 24th of June, was cut through the body with a scythe by an insane man, near Lancaster, Pa., is still alive and the indications are that he will recover unless inflammation sets in. The scythe entered the right side about two inches above the hip, and extended transversely through the body in an upward direction until the point appeared in the left side below the nipple. The wound at the entrance was five and a half inches long. Moyer proceeded a short distance with the scythe extending through his body, and then pulled it out, reeking with blood, unaided. The lobe of the right lung was severed, and it was not expected that he could live more than a few hours. To the surprise of all his condition is now favorable to his recovery, and his attending physician has expressed the hope of being able to save his life. Moyer has been conscious since the occurrence, speaks distinctly and eats and sleeps without difficulty. He is a small man, about thirty-two years of age, and is of rather delicate appearance.

CROP reports from fifty-six points along the line of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad in Wisconsin say that the prospects for wheat and other small grains never were better, and wheat will average twenty bushels to the acre, and of excellent quality. Harvesting has commenced. Sixteen points in Minnesota also give flattering accounts of the coming harvest, and some points estimate the yield at thirty bushels to the acre. A few places in northern Iowa report a good yield, equal to that of last year, with fair harvest weather. The crops in the Northwest will make a handsome showing.

—It is estimated that the damage by the rain storm on Tuesday at Newark, N. J., amounts to over two $200,000. Nearly all the basements in the city were flooded. Several buildings were damaged and some set on fire by lightning. One house was blown down and completely demolished. Two grocery stores were ruined by the flood; also a shoe store. Factories had their machinery damaged. Hundreds of poor people in the lower part of the city were driven out of the cellars, several having narrow escapes.

—In the session of the German Teachers' Convention in St. Louis yesterday, resolutions were adopted declaring that gymnastic exercises in the public schools would tend largely to further the physical development and perfection of the rising generation, and that it is the duty of the Convention to endeavor to have them introduced.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Rebellious Spanish Deputies to be Prosecuted.

THE BLOCKADE AT BILBOA RAISED.

Provisional Carlist Government for the Canton of Murcia.

ALMERIA THREATENED WITH BOMBARDMENT.

A Monarchy Looming Up in France.

SPAIN.

Rebellious Deputies to be Prosecuted.

MADRID, July 30.—The bill introduced in the Cortes, authorizing the prosecution of Deputies who rebel against its measures was adopted by that body.

Blockade of Bilboa Raised.

The blockade of Bilboa by the Carlists has been raised, and communication with the city is now open.

Vessels at Almeria.

A dispatch from Almeria says several of the Spanish vessels seized by insurgents at Carthagena have arrived off that port.

Provisional Government for the Canton of Murcia.

MADRID, July 30.—The official journal of the insurgents at Carthagena announces the appointment of a provisional directory for the canton of Murcia, as follows: Senors Antonio Ferrer, Carlon, Sauvalle and Rubio. The Government of the canton is constituted as follows: General Contreras, President of Council and Minister of Marine; Senor Garcia, Minister of State; Ferrer, Minister of Finance; Romero, Minister of Public Works; and Sauvalle, Minister of Finance.

Captain General of Madrid.

It is rumored that General Concasa is to be appointed Captain General of Madrid.

Almeria Threatened with Bombardment.

MADRID, July 30.—Contreras is in command of the insurgent fleet off Almeria. He demands a contribution of fifty thousand Spanish and the evacuation of the city by the civil guard, and threatens bombardment in case of refusal. The city authorities have refused to comply, and are preparing for defence. There is ground for the belief that the foreign vessels in the harbor will interfere and prevent the horrors of bombardment.

A British Squadron Expected.

A large British squadron is expected to arrive daily off the Spanish coast.

Another Carlist Defeat.

An engagement has taken place between a force of National troops under General Navarro and a Carlist band entrenched at Marededen. The insurgents were driven from the town and and seven hundred Republican prisoners confined therein released.

A Chance for Disloyalists.

The Insurgent Committee of Public Safety at Carthagena announces that a medal of honor and a pension will be given to all persons who take up arms in their cause.

Internationalists Expelled from Loja.

The authorities of Loja have expelled one hundred and ten members of the International Society from that town.

Too Much Territory.

A proposition is mooted to cede to France all of the province of Navarre lying north of the River Ebro.

MEXICO.

Free Importation of Merchandise.

MATAMORAS, July 30.—Late advices from the City of Mexico state that a proposition will be made by the Government to Congress, which meets in September, to modify the law in regard to the Zona Libre, restoring the free importation of merchandise under it to the ports of Matamoras and Neuva Laredo, and requiring frontier towns which have heretofore enjoyed the privilege of free importation to receive such goods as may be consigned to places in the interior of Mexico and the United States.

FRANCE.

A Monarchy Looming Up.

PARIS, July 30.—It is commonly reported that Marshal MacMahon will retain the Presidency of the Republic but six months longer, when he will resign and return to the command of the army. It is considered certain that the Republican form of Government will be succeeded by a monarchy, and it is deemed essential that Marshal MacMahon, who possesses great influence with the army, should be in command on the occasion of the change.

Dissolution of the Assembly Agitated.

The Extreme Left have determined to agitate the question of the dissolution of the Assembly in the provinces during the recess, and are making preparations for a vigorous campaign.

AUSTRIA

International Patent Right Congress.

VIENNA, July 30.—The International Congress which has been called to meet in this city to discuss means for the protection of patent rights will assemble on the 4th of August. The labors of the preparatory committee are nearly concluded.

TENNESSEE.

Convention to Create a New State.

JACKSON, TENN., July 30.—The Convention reassembled at 9 A. M., Hon. Kennett Raynor, of Mississippi, in the chair. The resolution offered by M. Tomlin, of Tennessee, yesterday, providing for the appointment of a Central Executive Committee, composed of five members from each State, whose duty it should be to present the question in its most favorable bearings in their respective sections, resulting in the following selection: For Tennessee—Milton Brown, Madison and James Fentress, of Hordeman; W. R. Hamby, of Obien; C. H. Rhodes, of Henderson, and J. W. Brown, of Shelby. The Committe on the part of Mississippi is composed as follows: Jno. Robertson, of Desota; W. H. Kilpatrick, of Alcorn; J. H. Cocke, of Tate; Geo. M. Govan, of Marshall, and J. B. Morgan, of Desota. The Committee on the part of Kentucky is as follows: Jno. Martin, Jr., of McCracken; ex-Gov. G. A. C. Hill, of Calloway; Judge James White, of Ballard; Capt. C. L. Randle, of Fulton; D. A. Well, of Graves; Judge Milton Brown, Chairman of the whole Committee.

The committee on the question of defining the southern boundary of the proposed new State think best at present not to designate any special boundary, but leave the subject to the development of public opinion in the counties of Northern Mississippi, that those interested may decide that question for themselves, and thus, by the feeling manifested, give the best indication as to where the southern boundary should naturally run. They further suggest and invite the people in the sections immediately interested in the project in Tennessee, Mississippi and Kentucky to hold public meetings in their respective counties, give a liberal interchange of opinion and co-operate and confer with the Executive Committee for their respective States appointed by this Convention.

Maj. R. B. Hurl, of Tennessee, moved that it was the sense of the Convention that each fraction of the States proposed to form a new State is expected to pay its pro rata of the debt of the whole from which the fraction is taken, which was adopted unanimously. It is also provided that in case of a vacancy in the Central Executive Committee appointed as above, the remaining members of the Committee shall have power to fill the vacancy.

A resolution of thanks was tendered to F. W. Campbell, Esq., for a map of the proposed new State, made by him, which was hung in the Convention Hall during the sitting, and also to John J. Williams, who has offered, free of cost, to make a large map, to be placed at the disposal of the Committee. Thanks were also offered to the citizens of Jackson for their generous hospitality extended to the delegates during their stay in their city.

Nothing farther appearing in the Convention, it adjourned *sine die*, to be reassembled at such time and place as the Central Executive Committee may designate. The utmost harmony prevailed during the deliberations of the body. Thirteen counties were represented from Western Pennsylvania, and ten from North Mississippi. The Kentucky representation was light, owing to a misunderstanding as to the time of assembling, but evidences, as given by the zeal with which those present participated, gives an earnest of the feeling we may anticipate from that quarter.

Rum-Selling to be Suppressed in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, July 30.—The number of State Constables requested to resign is twelve, all located in Suffolk county. Removals in other sections of the State are not contemplated if the officers faithfully enforce the prohibition liquor law. The Police Commissioners declare they intend to have the law en

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Bonds at Frankfort 96¼.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¾@115¾.

THE Modoes, it is reported, are to be shot.

THE country will learn, with regret, that Vice President Wilson is in such a precarious condition of health as to lead to doubts whether he will even live till next Winter. A severe surgical operation has become necessary, and it is feared that he will not have strength enough to endure it. The sudden death of this illustrious citizen will occasion profound regret. He has struggled steadily upward to his present honorable position, but if death cuts short his life, he will not have performed in duties.

THE *Dispatch* is unfortunate in its "rumors," and its bit of petty malice was the laughing stock of the streets, yesterday. It isn't often that a journal is so foolish as to publish its discomfiture, by a malicious personal attack. If the proprietors of this journal should not happen to discharge the "editor" that seems to be so trouble-some to the *Dispatch*, at the hint of our amiable cotemporary, it will be accepted by that journal as proof that possibly we have not met with the losses "rumored." What a place that *Dispatch* office is for "rumors." Horace Greeley used, in his nervousness, no doubt, to spell them,—"Rhu."

THE adjournment of the French Assembly will afford MacMahon a full opportunity to show what the real aim of the administration shall be. In his message to the Assembly, he affirmed that his policy would be to give expression to the will of the Assembly, as indicated by its votes on important measures. In this the French President adopts the policy laid down by President Grant. The latter broadens it by making his administration the exponent of the people's will, but in France one cannot venture so far. The Assembly, before adjourning, arranged for the fortnightly sessions of the Permanent Committee, a body that represents the Assembly during the recess. The President is then closely watched, but will probably move along smoothly, unless he should choose to give a new character to the Government. In doing this he will need to plan a *coup d'etat*.

THE *Dispatch* seems exceedingly bitter that we did not permit it to decry the credit of the city, and saddle two millions of extra debt on the taxpayers. It is, we fear, unfortunate. Perhaps there was a "fiery" in it, somewhere. If so, we extend our tender sympathy that it was not successfully harvested. We profess to have some regard for the credit of Pittsburgh, and maintain that it is worthy of receiving par for its bonds, inasmuch as it affords the best possible security, and pays promptly. We also desire that our citizens shall not be taxed unduly—no matter what temptations may be presented in favor of an opposite view. An old gentleman is reputed to have once said to his son —"John, get money—honestly if you can —but get money." This is the principle on which the *Dispatch* is managed. If money can be got honestly—well. If not, it must be had anyhow; and no matter who is compelled to give it.

A CONVENTION is in session, at Jackson, Tennessee, to consider the propriety of organizing a new State out of portions of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio. The movement originates in an antagonism of race—the whites being largely outnumbered, in the Gulf border, by the negroes, while in the hilly and mountainous regions the whites predominate over the blacks. The large immigration of negroes in the low lands, however, has given the political supremacy, in a great measure, into their hands, or promises to do so at an early day, in two of the three States mentioned. The whites are anxious to organize a new State, but the question will probably arise, in Congress, whether such a concession should be made to mere prejudice or pride of race. Unless strong reasons other than what will be fairly understood to be the real reason, are presented, our impression is that Congress will refuse to create the new State. The speediest solution of the entire negro problem will be their thorough incorporation in our political system, and every attempt to separate the races, by State lines, will be unfortunate and detrimental. We do not want "negro States." They remind too forcibly of the old slave States.

IT PROBABLY is useless to speculate on the character of the political movement in Ohio, as between the Liberals and Democrats, until the result of the Convention yesterday is fully before us. The indications are, however, that no fusion will be completed, and that each party will stand alone. It is quite evident that the Democrats believe that the Liberals are acting in bad faith, and are disposed to have nothing to do with them under any circumstances. In the meantime, the Democracy feel that their old ground is intolerable, and are anxious to get on some new issue, which will enable them to rally with some show of success. It seems quite evident that Groesbeck's letter is a wet blanket to them, as it really presents nothing new for them to accept. There is little doubt of the willingness of the Democracy to accept almost any doctrine that will relieve them from their present predicament, but the trouble is to find the doctrine. The Republican party has monopolized everything worth having, and its record is consistent with its professions. For the Democracy to take more radical ground than do the Republicans is to expose itself to the charge of hypocrisy, as it is known that its record is against any and all of the distinctive doctrines of Republicanism. Hence they are in the predicament of seeming to yield when they really do not and cannot. The time may possibly come when they will have points, but their trouble is that they are not willing to purge themselves of their old record,—and to attach even acceptable principles that are new, to the old organization and record is like "putting new wine in old bottles." We see, therefore, no outlet for the encompassed Democrats. Their very name is against them. Of course, they will not accept advice from Republican sources. If they would, we would urge the abandonment of old names, the throwing overboard of past records, and the formation of an out and out organization.

THE Gubernatorial fight in Massachusetts is chiefly one of nomination, under ordinary circumstances. What it will be this year, should Butler gain the nomination, is a matter of extreme uncertainty. It will depend, very largely, on the manner in which he secures the nomination. If by fairly and honestly secures enough votes to openly control this honor by any considerable majority, his election may be regarded as tolerably well assured. If, on the other hand, there is a close vote and a severe struggle, with a development of ill feeling, no one can estimate the probable result. This is the reason why the opponents of Butler have organized with a view to contesting the nomination in the regular Convention of the party. To let him carry off the nomination by a large majority, they plainly see, will give him the election. The following figures, giving the vote in Massachusetts for several years past, sufficiently illustrates this fact :

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Labor.*
1868 . .	136,477	59,408	——
1869 . . .	74,106	50,701	13,567
1870 . . .	79,549	48,536	21,946
1871 . . .	75,129	47,755	6,848
1872 . .	133,472	59,260	——

Several points, involved in the above, are worth observing. Note, first, the uniformity of the Democratic vote, whether the election be for President or in the "off years." There is a change of but some 11,000, less than the fifth of the whole. Note next the immense vote of the Republicans, when the contest is heated, as in '68 and '72, and mark the average reduction of 60,000, nearly one-half in the other years. Observe, further, that a half of the Republican vote is larger than the highest Democratic vote in the years when the canvass has been excited. Says a shrewd journal, "let Butler be nominated, and Washburn be put in the field, and a Democrat besides, and the General would walk over the course. Nor can the Republicans be carried over to a Democrat pure and simple. A few maddened bolters might so vote, but the masses of the party cannot be stirred. Their staying power was illustrated last year. Ben Butler is likely to be next Governor of Massachusetts, unless defeated at the primaries." This is the meaning of the bitter fight now in progress.

A REMEDY.

The mortality among small children, in this city, was quite large during last week. The disease which chiefly occasioned the loss of life, was cholera infantum. The representatives of the medical fraternity in Philadelphia have published a series of precautionary rules, which are so sensible as to be worthy general circulation. They embody only what, among those who have the comforts of life, are familiar rules, but are often neglected where the conveniences required are not readily obtained. They are worth an effort, however, for their value in saving life. They are, in brief :

1. Perfect cleanliness is enjoined in every minute particular; the change of night and day clothing, clean with each change.

2. A bed or cot, apart from its mother, for the child.

3. Plenty of fresh air. The baby should be taken to the Park, the boats that ply up and down the rivers; the shady side of broad streets or public squares; kept carefully out of the room where cooking or washing is going on, and given plenty of ice water to drink.

4. The house kept scrupulously clean. Walls white washed; slops and garbage promptly removed; and the air purified by carbolic acid or quicklime.

5. The child, if sick, must be kept to the mother's milk alone, or, if that prove insufficient, to goat's or cow's milk. There is no safe substitute for milk to infants who have not cut their front teeth. No child should be weaned, as a rule, until after its second Summer. The food which nature has provided will often save the life of a child when everything else fails.

6. Without the advice of a physician, no child should be given spirits, cordials, carminatives, or soothing syrups of any kind. *Thousands of children*, the physicians add, *die every year from the use of these poisons.*

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Intelligence from France discloses an earnest competition for the throne, which, it is imagined, will be set up in the interest of the Napoleon dynasty. Prince Napoleon, who is accorded on all sides, ability and energy, is regarded as an aspirant for imperial honors, and willing to turn aside the claims of the Prince Imperial for the sake of himself. The ex-Empress is actively intriguing for the interest of her son, and Marshal MacMahon is reported to be on her side. The current belief seems to be that some representative of the Napoleonic dynasty will be called to the throne. But the two branches of the family—that represented by the ex-Empress and Prince Imperial, are not merely personally antagonistic, but represent views and policies radically different. It is possible that the differences we refer to may exert an important influence on the future of France.

Prince Napoleon represents the Liberal element in French politics, which, as one of its cardinal measures, opposes the extension of Papal influence and the dominancy of the priesthood. It is on friendly relations with King Victor Emanuel, of Italy, and the Emperor William, of Germany; and while in France it could not safely be carried so far as it is in Italy and Germany, is in general accord with the policies predominant in those countries. The Prince sustains the relation of son-in-law to the Italian King, which fact would contribute very naturally to the maintenance of friendly relations between the two powers. His political sentiments, and the friendly interposition of Victor Emanuel, would also contribute to a friendly feeling toward Germany. The Prince would have much less occasion to regret Sedan than would the Prince Imperial,—as the downfall of one branch of the Napoleon family would thus have proven his good fortune. These are, in the main, the influences active in his behalf.

On the other side, the ex-Empress is regarded very favorably by the Pope and the priesthood of Europe. It is believed that her sympathies, if not her active efforts, will be given in favor of the restoration of the temporal power. It is exceedingly difficult for us, in this country, to fully realize the extent of the influence of the priesthood over the minds of the people. It was regarded at the time one of the most fortunate strokes of policy, on the part of Louis Napoleon, when he visited Brittany with his young wife, for the purpose of permitting her to pay her devotions at one of their Church shrines. That one act of devotion turned the entire population, from partial enmity, to enthusiastic devotion to the Empire. These people, so largely controlled by their religious reverence, would naturally cling to the party of the Empress. This is, in itself, an element of power.

President MacMahon also favors the cause of the Prince Imperial, and his influence with the army and power in the nation, comprise an important item in the coming contest. If it were merely a battle of influences, the Empress has on her side those which are most potent with the French people. The passionate and vengeful feelings of the French will naturally lead them to prefer a Government that will fairly represent their antagonisms, and this that of Prince Napoleon would not do. Germany has demeaned them, and the hope of revenge is fondly entertained. Italy, they claim, was made what she is, by the influence and arms of France. To seize upon Rome, and particularly to threaten France, is not only in bad taste, but an insult as well. But such sentiments are not sympathized with by Prince Napoleon, nor would his Government seek to give them expression or force. Hence the tendency of the French is toward the acceptance of the Prince Imperial, if the throne is established. Yet Prince Napoleon has powerful backers, and a struggle will follow the development of the Empire.

A Bold Innovation.

An experiment has recently been started in London which will undoubtedly attract very general attention. A building has been erected behind St. Mark's Church, at a cost of $30,000, which is to be used partly for church purposes, and partly as a workingmen's club. The idea of the vicar of the church which has been instrumental in erecting the building is, that a social club, independent in its management, ought to exist in every parish as an adjunct to the church and missionary labor. One of the first movements of the club was to supply its members with beer, because it was found that its members would not be retained without it. There is no law in the house, and the drink is not obtrusively displayed; but it is always there for those who want it. This is the boldest innovation yet made, and it will undoubtedly arouse a storm of opposition and remonstrance, but in it not be-long to hold them at all?

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Tippecanoe battle-ground has been fenced, at an expense of $6,000.

PLAYING CARDS are now made with black borders, for the convenience of people who have lost friends.

BARNUM'S Indians have created an excitement at Long Branch. They would, no doubt, be the better for a dip in the surf, but they will not try it.

AN old couple, living near Sparland, were recently divorced. The husband has since married the hired girl, and the ex-wife taken the hired girl's place.

"VHEN a feller makes his arm around his gal, und she vas liken dot pooty vell, dhen dot vas schribture, on akount it vus maken happiness come on some waist blaces, alut it!"

THE Ida county, Iowa *Pioneer* changed hands recently. W. P. Evans' valedictory consisted of two words, "good night," and John Vail's salutatory was simply "good morning."

A FIRE broke out on Tuesday evening in the boiler shop of the Iowa Penitentiary on the north side of the grounds, and burned the boiler shop, carpenter shop, trip hammer shop, and partially destroyed the dry kiln. Loss $40,000.

THE members of the Massachusetts State Constabulary, heretofore charged with the enforcement of the liquor law, have been ordered by the Board of Commissioners to resign at once, owing, as alleged, to the non-performance of duty.

AS THIS is the season at which "hay fever" more or less prevails, it may interest persons who suffer from it to know that an English medical authority states it can be relieved by bathing the nostrils and closed eyelids with spirits of camphor and warm water.

THE disastrous effects of the financial crisis at Vienna are not exhausted. The *Neue Freie Presse* states that Mr. Pokorny, one of the first lawyers of the Austrian capital, has just committed suicide, in a fit of desperation, caused by losses on the Stock Exchange.

THE last news of the vanguard of Cameron's expedition in search of Livingstone, says the Cologne *Gazette's* correspondent at Zanzibar, comes from Ugogo, where they expected Murphy's division, which was to reinforce them. Young Moffatt, Livingstone's son-in-law, is dead and buried.

THE English engineers have lost no time in beginning work on the proposed railroads in Persia. They have already finished the survey of the first fifty miles—viz., from Teheran to Kasvin—of the line from Teheran to Resht on the Caspian. The survey from Resht towards Kasvin will be made soon.

THE highest price of coke for the iron trade, put in truck at the oven at Pease's West Col. lieries, in Durham was 12s 6d in 1870; in the present year, 42s 6d. The cost to consumers of small quantities has been higher still. Coal, which was practically unsaleable before, has found a brisk demand at from 7s 6d to 12s 6 d.

GENERAL DRUMMOND, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has decided that under the mining act of May 10, 1872, deposits of iron ore can be patented. This decision will put a new complexion upon many mining suits now pending, and will of necessity do much toward working a revolution in the entire business of iron mining.

NEAR Lorient, France, a father aged 70 has been sentenced to ten years' transportation for barbarity towards his son, aged 34, who had a mania for switching off the heads of flowers. His father sent for a blacksmith, ordered a chain to be made, which he riveted round his son, and and then to the wall of a pig stye. For three years the unfortunate thus lived; his bed was a heap of manure, and his only companion a pig.

HERE is a fact worth remembering by every business man. Every endorser of a check or draft is liable for the genuineness of all previous endorsements. The drawee of a check must recognize the signature of the drawer, and if he pays it is responsible for it; but he cannot go back upon the pay for the genuineness and regularity of every signature which stands between the drawer and final payment; and each endorser can fall back upon previous endorsers in the same way.—*Phila. Ledger.*

IN A recent article on Queen Esther, in the *Christian Union*, Mrs. H. B. Stowe is made to say that Mordecai, in his walks around the palace overhears a conspiracy of two chamber-*maids* to murder the king. The fact that Mordecai invented the "walk around" is an encouraging addition to the sum of human knowledge, but the statement in regard the two chamber*maids* suggests the horrid suspicion that the *Union* and its able contributor are "short of Bible."—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

THERE was a "fashionable wedding" in Washington on Tuesday evening, which has some elements of novelty about it. The bridegroom is a well known and respected colored employe of the Government, now sixty-nine years old. He was born a slave, and sold under the hammer five times, and finally bought himself for $1,500. He has a beautiful cottage on the Potomac, and tents were spread on the lawn for the guests, 1,500 of whom had been invited. Both parties have large families, and are grandparents, and both are highly respected in Washington.

YOUNG girls from ten and fifteen are particularly injured by this sort of life, says a Long Branch letter. Rising at 10 in the morning, a breakfast at 10½ or 11, dawdling through the day talking and playing croquet until 5, then dressing for dinner at 6, then a drive, and after that the evening hop, is a programme for the day. The young girls are not satisfied with the attention of gentlemen or boys of their own age, but must have real grown-up beaux upon whom to exercise their fascinations. Little cliffs of ten or twelve walk around the halls on the arms of men old enough to be their fathers, and talk "grown-up talk" by the hour.

THE manager of a Paris theatre has recently sold some of his stage property. Among the articles offered for sale were the following named: A sea, consisting of twelve waves, the tenth, which is greater than the others, being a little damaged. Half a dozen black-edged clouds in good condition. A spick-span new rainbow. A superior snow storm, consisting of flakes of fine paper. Two other snow storms of inferior quality. Three bottles with lightning flashes. One setting sun of not much account. A new moon. An elephant, a crocodile and three dragons. Several vials of alcohol, good for apparitions and the production of blue flames. Lastly, some entirely new thunder.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Democratic papers of Ohio, under of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, are almos mous for a revival of their own party, simple, and for straight Democratic nominations.

DR. J. A. CHAPMAN has resigned his position as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Oregon, and announces that the Republican party shall henceforth receive his unqualified support.

GOV. INGERSOLL, of Connecticut, has appointed the following gentlemen Commissioners for the new State House at Hartford: Jeremiah Halsey, Alfred E Burr, Nathaniel Wheeler, Austin Dunham and William P. Trowbridge.

THE friends of Mr. M. R. Waite, of Toledo, Ohio, think his efforts in the Alabama case, in which he was counsel for the United States, before the Geneva Tribunal, would be properly rewarded with the post of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. They have urged his appointment upon President Grant, but he intends to wait some time before making choice between Mr. Waite and other candidates.

THE Democratic candidates for Governor of Wisconsin during the past sixteen years are: In 1857, J. B. Cross, of Milwaukee; 1859, Harrison C. Hobart, then of Chilton, now of Milwaukee; 1861, Benjamin Ferguson, of Beaver Dam; 1863, Henry L. Palmer, of Milwaukee; 1865, Harrison C. Hobart, then of Chilton, now of Milwaukee; 1861, John J. Talmadge, of Milwaukee; 1869, Charles D. Robinson, of Green Bay; 1871, James R. Doolittle, of Racine, now of Chicago. All of these gentlemen are alive.

The Republicans of Perry county have nominated Kirk Haines, Esq., for Senator, subject to the concurrence of the conferees from the counties of Shyder, Northumberland and Union. John H. Sheibley, Esq., was nominated for the Assembly; Prothonotary, S. H. Beck; Director of the Poor, W. J. Graham; County Treasurer, Thomas Sutch; Jury Commissioner, Henry Folk; County Commissioner, J. R. Boden. Thos. H. Milligan was elected a delegate to the State Convention, and instructed to vote for Isaac Wright, of Newport, for State Treasurer.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following names of gentlemen who are in every way qualified to fill the position of United States Senator. The opposition is very anxious to make it appear that the contest is narrowed down to Gov. Noyes and Secretary Delano. We insist that it shall not be narrowed down at all, but left open for full and fair consideration when the proper time comes, viz.: when the Legislature shall have been elected. Here are several good names: R. B. Hayes, H. V. Horton, A. F. Perry, M. R. Waite, Wm. Dennison, Alphonso Taft, B. F. Wade, Stanley Matthews. This list can, no doubt, be considerably increased. We invite suggestions from various parts of the State. —*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE Richmond *Dispatch* feels very comfortable, so far, over the abolition of the franking privilege and the requirement of postage on exchanges. It says: "Think of the infinite amount of labor that has been lifted from the shoulders of the clerks. Think how much better the business of the large offices will be conducted. Think how many letters will be saved that used to be lost. Think how many tons of matter used to be carried and paid for that will not hereafter cumber the coaches. Think over how many a country route a single horse may hereafter carry the mails, over which, formerly, stages had to be run to carry franked documents and free newspapers. Think of the hundreds of thousands of dollars that would be saved at the next letting of the contracts for carrying the mails, if the contractors could only know that they would have to carry no matter not paid for."

THE Troy *Whig* looks at the new party movement in this light: What is the need of a new party? The old parties are corrupt. That is a very good reason, at first sight. But, when we think of it, we are led to ask, of whom will the new party be composed? Of those who, for any reason, will leave the old parties. Who are most likely to leave the old parties? Those who are dissatisfied with the policy of the parties and with the party leaders. A party in power, like the Republican party, is all the time creating dissatisfaction by refusing office to corrupt men, and by selecting from among honest men one candidate out of a number of applicants. The rejected, whether corrupt or honest, are all dissatisfied. The Republican party has been fortunate in its general policy. It has saved the Union. It has restored and established the public credit. It has made free more than four million slaves. It has enforced the laws and preserved order in the South, and promoted peace and good feeling. It has kept the peace with other nations, settling all disputes by friendly arbitration. What more do good men want of a party and a national administration? Let the dissatisfied and the corrupt leave, and they will do all in their power to purify the party.

—Squire B. Hale was shot through the heart and killed at Oaks, Tennessee, on Monday afternoon, by Richard Gay. An old feud existed between them for years, and meeting at the village it was renewed with the result stated. After shooting Hale, Gay jumped on his horse and escaped.

PERSONAL.

THE Princess Metternich's stock of lace is valued at 300,000f.

JESSE FREMONT, wife of General John C., was recently sojourning at Bar Harbor, Maine.

MAGGIE MITCHELL celebrated her wooden wedding, at Long Branch, during the past week.

KATE STODDARD will not lecture, though she may take the platform for another purpose.

A SHAKER basket maker at West Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has inherited $24,000 from a relative in Ireland.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS has purchased a seashore residence just below Mississippi City, on the Gulf of Mexico.

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany has decorated the Shah of Persia with the insignia of the Schwarzen Adler-Orden, emblazoned in brilliants.

THE Rev. O. B. Frothingham says that he could not, under any circumstances, assume the charge of the Music Hall Society, recently relinquished by Mr. Alger.

THE King of Sweden and Norway has appointed Louis Bagger, formerly managing editor of the Washington *Patriot*, to the position of Vice Consul of those countries in the capital.

THE two most important postoffices in Kentucky are held by women—at Louisville, Mrs. Porter, formerly of Covington, and daughter of the late Governor James T. Morehead; at Covington, Mrs. Sultana S. Farrell, nee Sebree.

THE Prince of Wales keeps at Marlborough House a mark book, in which is noted the profiress of his children in their studies and the praise-worthiness of their conduct. Perhaps his future subjects are doing the same for him.

MRS. GEN. GAINES, of the famous lawsuit of forty-one years' duration, is sojourning in Memphis, Tennessee, the home of her husband, General E. P. Gaines. By decrees of the Supreme Court of the United States she is entitled to the possession of property once worth $20,000,000.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Rome says Pope Pius has no intention whatever of increasing the existing number of cardinals. As long as he shall continue to make himself a prisoner in the Vatican, Pius IX. has more than once intimated his determination not to confer any more scarlet hats.

SOON after the departure of the king of kings from England the Princess Alexandra, while walking through the royal conservatory with her husband, said: "Albert Edward, why is England at present like this conservatory?" His Royal Highness gave it up. "Because," she answered, with a smile, "there are few Shahs (fuchsias) there."—*N. Y. World.*

MRS. CLIVE, the English author who suffered so terrible a death on the 16th inst., wrote some poems which gained the favorable notice of the *Quarterly Review* so long ago as 1840. She was the author of several works of fiction, among them "Paul Ferroll," which has been a very popular novel. She was 72 years old, and has been helpless for many years. She was burned to death while working at her writing desk; a spark from the fire having ignited her dress, and her feebleness rendering it impossible for her to save herself.

PRIVATE advices confirm the substance of statements previously published regarding the health of the Vice President. The paralytic stroke has left Mr. Wilson's features in a somewhat distorted condition and impaired his speech. At present he is under treatment for the restoration of his general health, preparatory to a more severe mode of treatment which must be adopted for the cure of the paralysis. Mr. Wilson is kept upon severe regimen, and disposition of his entire time is made in accordance with the directions of his physicians. He is forbidden all mental toil. It is by no means certain that he will assume the functions of his office at the coming session.

THURLOW WEED can hardly tarry on this planet much beyond the Summer. He was recently, and is still, I think, at Richfield Springs, and so weak that he could hardly get about on crutches. He has been seriously ailing for over a year past, and has been so often at death's door, only to get up and walk out of another door, that few persons can believe him so near the grave. He is almost the last of the politicians who were so prominent twenty-five years ago. All the friends of his youth and mature manhood have gone, and the world can have little charm for him now. He is still hard at work dictating his "Reminiscences," and has nearly completed them. He is deeply interested in his work (his daughter Harriet acts as his amanuensis—should I say a-women-u-ensis?), and says that when he has finished it he will be ready to depart.

THE proposed marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Marie, of Russia, is discussed under a great variety of forms in England. The lady belongs to the Greek Church, and some of the English people do not like that. The *Daily Telegraph*—which, of course, knows all the secrets of the Court—assures the doubters there is nothing wrong. "There is no objection to an English Prince or Princess marrying a personage of the Greek faith." After that opinion from the great authority in the country on all subjects, it is to be hoped the grumblers will be silent. Then there is another point. Will the marriage make allies of England and Russia? People who ask that question had better remember that the wife of the Prince of Wales is the daughter of a King of Denmark—and then consider what happened to Denmark not long ago, and what England did to prevent it.—*N. Y. Times.*

FRANCE THIRSTING FOR REVENGE.

The Work that the Nation Humbled in 1870 has Deliberately Set Herself to Accomplish Within Ten Years.—A War to Come, the Like of which Europe has Never Seen Before.

Archibald Forbes, writing to the New York *Herald* on the recent review of the French troops at Longchamps, says:

On the whole, it seems to me that the omen may be drawn, from the aspect of the troops on Thursday's parade, that there is forked lightning in the thunder cloud of France's hatred to Germany and her thirst for revenge. Aspirations for the *revanche* are not a mere *brutum fulmen*, that I think General Manteufel must have owed to himself, as he sat there *incognito* in plain clothes in a black row of the diplomatic tribune. The French mean to have another wrestle for the fall—that every one who knows the nation knows. But every one did not know what I think this review went to show, that her military authorities are working assiduously for the end, that when the combatants shall grapple, as grapple they must, the issue will not be by a long way so nearly a forgone conclusion as most people have been content to assume it. If France can content herself, and meanwhile work as she has worked in the past two years, the struggle will be a Titanic one. She has still an immensity to do; indeed, she has scarcely yet begun the work she has set herself. But in ten years' time, in accordance with the dispositions of her new military law, she will be able to set in line over 800,000 men without calling out the reserves. With them her military strength will number 1,300,000 trained soldiers. The second act, just passed, providing for organization as the first does for recruiting, enacts that wholesome decentralization the lack of which contributed as much as anything to France's downfall in the late war. With eighteen well-organized and equipped army corps, each with its own staff and its own province to recruit from, with a powerful artillery and arms of precision second to none in the world, and with a strength in fighting men of a million and a quarter, who shall say that France shall not have made good her title to reenter the ranks of the great military powers? And all this that I write of she has deliberately set herself to accomplish within ten years.

Dangerous Trapeze Performance.

A Boston paper describes a trapeze performance at one of the theaters in that city as follows: "One of the performers appears on a platform on the edge of the gallery, holding a lighted taper, while the other, by the aid of a rope, climbs to a trapeze hanging at a brain-turning height above the stage, where he hangs by his feet, holding another trapeze in his hands. In front of the first is a ring, to which are attached some fireworks and a number of blood-curdling knives. After lighting the fireworks, he leaps through the fiery ring, knives and all, catches the trapeze, swings across the vast theater, and catches the other trapeze held by his companion, who is suspended by his feet, where he hangs for some few moments." Accidents only happen occasionally during such performances, but when they do occur they are pretty sure to be fatal. It is not so much the agility of the performers that delights the spectators, as the excitement which the sense of danger arouses. Where a network is spread to break the force of a fall, more than half the thrilling character of the feat is taken away. The taste that demands this kind of stimulation is nearly akin to that of the Spanish admirers of bull fights, and the Romans, who delighted in gladiatorii contests. If not as coarse and bloody, its tendencies are all in the wrong direction, and as the power of enjoyment grows dull, still more fearfully exciting feats will be demanded. There is certainly room for legislative interference.

A Strange Murder.

At Jezi, in Italy, a few days ago, an old woman named Gapanori, announced that she had found her husband's body in a ditch at the bottom of a rocky eminence, from which he must have fallen by an accident. Suspicion, however, fell upon her, and she was arrested. She confessed that she caused her husband's death by pushing him over the cliff while he was at work. He had fallen into the ditch and had been drowned. Maternal love had prompted the commission of the murder. She had been told that the only way in which she could have her son restored to her from the ranks of the army was to become a widow. In order to do this it was necessary to kill her husband.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
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Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
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The finest summer tonic known. No family should be without it during the summer months.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
New stock, new goods of all kinds, Family Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumes of every variety. All our goods are fresh and we guarantee them strictly pure and of the best quality. Please call and examine our large and well selected stock. Remember the place.
Mrs. S. A. Warner & Co.'s Sepia, a Water Color for the Hair. Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in their own personal appearance and adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray, and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "sere and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a thread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Drug Store and Family Medicine Depot,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

THE MOURNING WIDOW.
BY JOHN G. SAXE.

I saw her last night at a party,
(The elegant party at Mead's.)
And looking remarkably hearty
For a widow who was in her weeds;
Yet I know she was suffering sorrow
Too deep for the tongue to express,
Or why had she chosen, to borrow
So much from the language of dress!

Her shawl was as sable as night,
And her gloves were as dark as her shawl,
And her jewels that flashed in the light,—
Were as black as a funeral pall.
Her robe had the hue of the rest,
(How nicely it fitted her shape!)
And the grief that was leaving her breast,
Boiled over in billows of crape.

What tears of vicarious woe,
That else might have sullied her face,
Were kindly permitted to flow
In ribbons of ebony lace.
While even her fan in its play
Had quite a lugubrious scope,
And seemed to be waving away
The ghost of the Angel of Hope!

Yet as rich as the robe of a queen,
Was the sombre apparel she wore,
I'm certain I never had seen
Such a sumptuous sorrow before;
And I couldn't help thinking the beauty,
In mourning be loved and the lost,
Was doing her conjugal duty
Although regardless of cost.

One surely should say such devotion
Performed at so vast an expense,
Betrayed an excess of emotion
That really was something immense;
And yet as I viewed, at my leisure,
Those tokens of teuder regard,
I thought, it was scarce without measure;
The sorrow that goes by the yard.

Ah, grief is a curious passion;
And yours,—I am sorely afraid,
The very next phase of the fashion,
Will find it beginning to fade;
Though dark are the shadows of grief,
The morning will follow the night,
Half tints will betoken relief,
Till joy shall be symboled in white!

Ah, well!—it was idle to quarrel
With fashion, or aught it may do;
And so I conclude with a moral
And a metaphor—warranted new:
When measles come handsomely out,
The patient is safest they say,
And the sorrow is mildest, no doubt,
That works in a similar way.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.
PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDESSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. McCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. F. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C HAYS, Pittsburgh, (South Side.)
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.
CORONER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

Why Do Consumptives Die?
The first blow against any enemy with which we have to contend is always an important one; hence the consumptive who puts off to a distant day the necessary treatment to effect a cure, will not only lose valuable time, but will also incur the risks of a fatal termination. Yet ever since the introduction of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure this hitherto fatal disease is shorn of more than half its terrors. The reason then why consumptives die, may be found in the fact that they do not begin the treatment early enough. The disease has often times made sad ravages in the lung tissue before any treatment, suitable to a cure has been instituted, and we need not marvel, such being the case at the many fatal terminations. If you look for a cure begin in time. Do not wait until the other vital organs have felt the baneful influence of the lung malady. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has cured very many bad cases, and should a cure be possible will always effect it, but that does not furnish grounds for criminal neglect, when a remedy of such great power is so easily obtainable. Dr. Keyser is a regularly educated physician and has given to the world in his Lung Cure, a boon of priceless value, not only in consumption, but in a score of chronic maladies which have been the source of much individual suffering and the bane of many a household. The Doctor's treatise should be read by all. It may be had by addressing Dr. Keyser, at his principal office, 167 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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STEAM ENGINES,
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The general inquiry at this time, when miasmatic exhalations lead to disease and threaten an epidemic, is for a
Reliable and Perfect Disinfectant!
The one which has demonstrated its excellence in use, and which bears the endorsement of the medical fraternity is the
Carbolate Powder.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
PITTSBURGH TAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
And for sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

REMOVAL.
LIEBLER'S
PREMIUM
TRUNK FACTORY,
Has been removed to
113 WOOD STREET,
Directly opposite the old stand.
The largest and finest assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.
Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling at twenty-five per cent. below cost.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand,
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stock wholesale and retail.
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Phœnix Steam Brewery,
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MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
Dickson, Stewart & Co.
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office and Yards—567 Liberty Street.
Particular attention given to filling orders for the above coal.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Ladies' Suits, At $3.00.
Ladies' Suits, At $3.50.
Ladies' Suits, At $4.00.
Ladies' Suits, At $4.50.
Ladies'

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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GEO. B. HILL & Co.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873.

There are no new features whatever in the money market, the supply of loanable funds continuing abundant at rates previously quoted. Business in real estate and local securities is rather dull, at unchanged prices.

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Gold	113¾	113⅝
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	118¾	118¾
" 1882	118¾	117¾
5-20s—1865	117½	117½
" 1865, new	117¾	117¾
" 1867	118¼	118½
" 1868—coupons	118¾	118¾
10-40s	114¾	114¾
7-30s	105⅝	105⅝
Currency 6's	115¾	115¾
New 5 per cents		
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	103½	103¾
Erie	50	50¾
C. C. & I. C.	32½	31
Mt. Paul	52	52
Do. preferred		72½
Michigan Southern	94¾	94¾
Do. Central	95½	95
North Western Common	69½	69¾
Rock Island	110½	110¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88½	88½
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾
Western Union Telegraph	93¾	124
Ohio & Mississippi	40	40½
Union Pacific	27½	28¾
Toledo & Wabash	72½	72½
Fort Wayne	92¾	93¾
Marion	133¾	133¾
Chicago & Alton	108¾	108¾
Adams Express	94¾	94¾
American Express	63½	64
U. S. Express	67½	68
Wells Fargo & Co. Express		70¾
I. C.		105

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 79 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	54¾	54¾
Reading	55½	55½
United Cos. of N. J.	122	122
Oil Creek	36¾	36¾
Lehigh Valley	61	61
Philadelphia & Erie	31¾	31¾
Pittsburgh 8s	72	72
Allegheny Valley 7-30	93	93
Central Transportation	47	47

In Philadelphia there is a lively demand for discount loans preparatory for fall operations. That portion of the business community now in the city appear anxious to take time by the forelock and provide for future wants, in anticipation of a possible advance in the rates. Seven ℔ cent. is the ruling rate in open market for better grades of paper having 60 to 90 days to mature, though 8 ℔ cent. is sometimes reported. Call loans are quoted at 6 ℔ cent., with some exceptions at transactions at 5 ℔ cent. At the stock Board there is a steady feeling, but not much activity. No State or city securities changed hands. Reading Railroad was held at 55¾. Pennsylvania sold at 55. Lehigh Valley at 61¼. Oil Creek and Allegheny at 37, b. o. Mine Hill 53¾, and United Companies of New Jersey at 122, 60 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 42¾ for Catawissa preferred, and 35¾ for Philadelphia & Erie. The rest of the list is dull.

Deposits are falling off in Cincinnati, which is an indication that business generally is dull, and that collections in the country are light, and this is supported by the reports of merchants, but the demand for discounts has been only moderate, and the banks have been freely for depositors at 8@9 ℔ cent., and chiefly at the inside figure. In the open market there has been a steady reaching in investment in prime business paper at 8@9 ℔ cent. than was readily taken by borrowers.

In Baltimore the bids in Railroad stocks were for Baltimore and Ohio 170, held at 180. Northern Central 37, held at 38. Central Ohio 41, City Passenger 12, held at 18¾, and the preferred stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Company was offered at 104. In bonds there was an advance of 1¾ ℔ cent in Marietta and Cincinnati 1st, 2,230 selling at 104; 1,000 Pittsburgh and Connellsville 94, and 10,000 Northern Central 1885s 90¾ "cash." The quotations were as follows: Baltimore and Ohio 1875s, were wanted at 97¾. Northern Central 1900s at 87, 1900s gold at 91¾.

NEW YORK, July 30, 1873.

Money was plentiful at 3@4 per cent. Sterling was quiet and firm at 108¾@109 for sixty days and 109¾ for sight. Customs receipts to-day $655,000. Gold was firm at 113⅝@113¾. Loans were 2@3 per cent. for carrying, and for borrowing 1 per cent. 1-64 and 2 per cent. for flat. Clearances $21,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $50,000. Government's were strong on moderate business. State bonds were dull. Stocks were strong and higher, some shares touching the highest point of the season. Lake Shore led in favors of the market and advanced from 93¾ to 95 on a report that the Lake Shore Railroad would, within the next thirty days, be leased to the New York Central, with a guarantee of 8 per cent. for stock and in arrear on the bonds. New York Central advanced 1 to 105@105¾, with light general activity. There was less activity and lower prices in Western Union, a few parcels having sold and recovered in Lake Shore and Central. Wabash and Union Pacific have been more active, selling up to 73 and 28¾, respectively. Erie was easier. The directors meet to-morrow to examine the semi-annual accounts of the road and I accept such business as may come before them. The general list shows more strength than at any time of the summer. The mn ket closed a little lower than the best figures of the day with the exception of Union Pacific, which left off at the highest figures.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 119¾; 5-20's of '62, 117⅞; do '64, 117¾; do '65, 118; do '65 new, 117¾; do '67, 118¼; do '68, 118¾; new 5s, 116; 10-40s, 115¾; currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 6s, 94½; Tennessee old 6's; do new, 86; Virginia new, 56; do old, 47; North Carolina old, 37; do new, 35. Bankers' bills, 9.

STOCKS.—Quicksilver, 23; Quicksilver preferred, 46; Adams Express, 67; Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 68½; American Express, 67; United States Express, 68½; Canada Mail, 95; Pacific Mail, 37¾; New York Central, 105; Erie, 50¾; do preferred, 80; Hudson River, 120; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 95; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93½; Northwestern & Chicago, 69½; do preferred, 94; Rock Island, 110¾; New Jersey Central, 102½; St. Paul, 52½; do preferred, 72½; Toledo & Wabash, 72½; do preferred, 80; Fort Wayne, 93½; Illinois Central, 133¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88½; Chicago & Alton, 108½; do preferred 111; Ohio & Mississippi, 39½; Cleveland & Toledo, 124; Cincinnati, 98½; Burlington & Quincy, 104½; Lake Shore, 94¾; Western Union, 27½; Indiana Central, 104; Union Pacific, 28¾; Central Pacific, 109¾; Quicksilver, 23; Mariposa Land, 8; Mariposa preferred, 19¾; Hartford & Erie, 2¾.

LONDON, July 30—5:00 P. M.—The weather is fair and favorable to crops. The rate of discount for three months' bills in open market is ⅝ per cent. below the Bank rate. Consols for money, 92¾@92¾; account 92¾@92¾. Bonds—5's of 65, 94¾; do '67, 94¾; 10-40s, 91¾; new 5's, 92¾.

PARIS, July 30.—Rentes 56f 40c.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY July. 30, 1873.

Notwithstanding there is no improvement in general business as yet, our wholesale and manufacturers are hopeful; they are expecting to have a good fall trade, and judging from present indications, there is no reason apparent why their expectations should not be realized. The general markets continue quiet, and present but little that is really new or important. Flour and Grain are quiet, and the feeling is weaker, although prices have undergone no quotable change. The grocery trade is moderately active, but, as noted in our last report, there has been a reaction in refined Sugars; the consumption, in this section of country, is not likely to be as large as it was last year, in consequence of the low prices of the fruit crops. Coffee continues firm, and it would appear that importers have the market pretty well under control for the present. Rice is in good demand. Prices for Provisions, especially for Sugar Cured Hams, but there have been no changes whatever in prices of country produce, Butter of all kinds selling readily and at very fair prices, and the same is true of vegetables. Cheese, in consequence of a reduction in the make, and a sharp export demand, is very firm at an advance of about two cents ℔ pound, within the past ten days.

APPLES—In better supply, and the market, in consequence is easier; we now now quote at $3@$4 ℔ barrel, according to quality.

BUTTER—Prime to choice, is still quoted at 18@20, and there seems to be little or no inquiry for any other kind.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory quoted firm a' 12¾ to 13c cash, and 13¾ in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—The supply of apples is about exhausted, and there is no demand. Prime halve Peaches scarce, and we can report an occasional sale at 8@8½.

EGGS—The market is if anything weaker, as the arrivals recently have been increasing, but prices are not quotably lower; still firm.

FLOUR—The only new feature to note is largely increased receipts, especially of Spring wheat flours; there is a steady demand, however, and no quotable change in prices; $7@7.50 for fair to choice Spring wheat, and $8@8.50 for red winter; as noted in our last issue, however, we are inclined to the belief that there are but few sales of the former above $7.25, although trading is the rule at 25 cents ℔ barrel reduction, and choice Minnesotas should bring $7.50.

GRAIN—Trade continues quiet and the market is devoid of a single new feature worthy of special notice. Old winter wheat is in light supply, and there is still some inquiry for it, but there is no change whatever in prices; $1.36@1.55 for fair to good, and $1.57@1.60 for prime to choice. Corn is in light supply for immediate shipment, but of strictly prime there are not, that we could hear of, a single drove on sale. The very best cannot be quoted above 63c, and there were but very few sales made above 61@62 as yet, and it is not likely that there will be this week, as buyers generally were nearly full at noon to-day, and bought about all they wanted this week. Good fleshy steers, averaging 1,300@1,400 may be fairly quoted at 6@6c; 1,100@1,200, 5½@5¾; there were a good many coarse buyers, and it was well for the selling interest that there were, for without them, we do not know what disposition would have been made of the common cattle, as the offerings were unusually large, and the regular eastern buyers took but very few of them. Upon the whole, taking everything into consideration, the market has been all that could reasonably be expected.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts from and including Monday up until noon to-day, 6,000 head, the whole of which is, as a matter of fact, a full average in point of numbers; while in regard to quality, there was, as compared with last week, but little difference. The bulk of the arrivals up to this time have consisted of common and medium stock; and consequently, prime fat sheep, as the supply now light, have been selling at full prices, while the commoner grades, have dragged slightly, although there has been no actual decline. Extra 100 lb. sheep, of which there were none on sale, 5¾; prime, 90@95 lbs., 5@5¼; 80@85 lbs., 4¾@4¾; 70@75 lbs., 4@4¼. To-day there were several sales of stock sheep; one lot of 1,000 head brought 3.90 Lambs in fair supply, with sales reported at 6@7 cents ℔ lb. for fair to prime, weighing say from fifty to sixty pounds.

HOGS.

Receipts from and including Monday up until noon to-day, 68 cars; the bulk of which was fairly active on Monday, but yesterday it commenced to drag, and to-day the market was very dull, and prices as compared with the close of last week, are considerably lower. The inquiry from all points is for light weights; heavy hogs are below par, in consequence of the low price of lard, and there are too many of this kind, in the recent condition of the market, coming forward. Prime to extra Philadelphia and Baltimore hogs may be quoted at 5.30@5.35, and fair to good Yorkers at 5@5.20.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Cotton in buyers' favor at 1c. Flour: more doing; superfine western and State $4.75@5.25; extra Ohio $6.70@7.85; St. Louis $6.25@10.75. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky firm at 90¾@97c. Wheat heavy; No 2 Milwaukee $1.42@1.43; new white $1.80. Rye quiet at 78@80c. Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn in fair demand; yellow western 57¾@58¾c; white 58@58½c. Oats active; white western 40@43c. Beef dull and heavy at 19@20c. Hams and Middles unchanged. Sugar steady at 7¾@8¾c. Coffee steady at 18½@20c. Pork 50c@1 per mess; $17.37½ for new mess. Lard firm; changed, Middles steady; long clear 8¾c. Lard firm at 8¾@8¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour dull at $5.25@5.75. Corn firm at 46@46c. Rye steady at 70@72c. Oats firm at 32@33c. Barley dull and nominal. Groceries firmer. Pork held at $16.00. Lard firm at 8¼@8¼c. Middles firm at 8¼@8¾c. Whisky firm at 90c.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Flour steady at $4.25@5.25. Wheat firmer at $1.37@1.40. Corn dull at 56c. Oats weak at 40@42c. Rye firmer at 70@72c. Provisions dull. Butter quiet and unchanged. Whisky firmer at 90¾@91c.

NASHVILLE, July 30.—Cotton dull at 15¾@16c. Flour in good demand at $6@7.50. Wheat nominal, $1.35@1.40. Corn scarce at 45c. Oats nominal at 32½c. Provisions active. Bacon firm at 9½@10¼c for sides. Whisky steady at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Flour steady at $7.50@8.40. Wheat: demand good at $1.40@1.45. Rye steady. Corn in fair demand at 58@59c. Oats steady; white 48@50c. Petroleum weak; crude 12½; refined 18c. Whisky held it only at 97c.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Flour steady and in good demand. Wheat active, No 2 $1.26; No 3 $1.05. Corn dull at 37¾@38c. Oats lower; No 2 25¾@25¾c. Rye steady at 56½c. Barley dull at 58@59c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 90½c.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—Cotton firm; middling upland 9¾d; sales of 15,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000 bales; American 6,000 bales; July del very from Savannah and Charleston, 9¾d. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Other articles quiet and unchanged.

TOLEDO, July 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 white Michigan $1.46; amber spot $1.42; new $1.34½. Corn quiet; high mixed seller September 45c; other descriptions 46c. Oats in good at full prices; No 1 38c; No 2 32½c; Michigan 33½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 30.—Flour dull at $5.50@8.40. Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee at $1.40; No 2 at $1.30. Corn firm at 35½c on spot and lower at 37c. Rye firm; No 1 57c. Barley dull; No 1 72c.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—Wheat more active; No 1 red $1.37; No 2 $1.25. Oats and petroleum quiet and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, July 30.—Cattle: 1 cabpts to day, including 27 cars reported to arrive; 87 for the week 1,677; market active at about yesterday's prices; 1 600 were disposed of; sales 70 Illinois steers, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, at $5.25@5.60; several lots choice Illinois, 1,424 to 1,506 lbs, at $5.65@5.75; 222 Ohio steers, 823 to 1,450 lbs, at $5.00@5.25; 114 Michigan steers, 881 to 1,072 lbs, at $5.25@5.50; 84 Kentucky steers, 1,189 lbs, $5.65; 3 yoke of bulls; receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 27 cars; for the week 5,000; market dull; sales 620 Ohio sheep, 84@92 lbs, $4.25@4.75; 80 Indiana sheep, 87 lbs, $4.75; 218 Michigan sheep, 78 lbs, $4.50; 71 lambs at $5.50; 1,000 for the week; 2,250 Illinois hogs, 200@220 lbs, at $5.65@5.75.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Business continues active with agents of staple cotton and woolen goods, but the jobbing trade was dull. Atlantic, Indian Head and Appleton's own sheetings are reduced to 10½ cents. Cotton flannels are brisk. The package movement in dark prints has become quite active. Fancy cassimeres, of low and fine qualities, are in demand. Black wool and Union beavers are brisk and in short supply. Foreign good are dull.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car pipe, P Duff & Son; 1 do lumber, South Park Planing Mill; 1 do do, Slack & S; 1 do do do, Anbrey & M; 1 do do, Kelly & Co; 58 brls tar, McLean & Co; 8 bxs glass, Wm Frank & Son; 12 bundles chairs, T B Young; 10 bf hdg, Wm Frank & Son; 15 bxs starch, E M Jenkins; 5 bdls spokes, Scoble & S; 4 bxs glass, H E Sellers; 3 brls copper, C G Hussey; 2 brls wine, H Knable; 10 brls whiskey, Adler B & Co; 10 do do beer, J Kessler; 2 cars stone, J S Knox; 1 do oats, W G Miller; 1 do wheat, S B Floyd; 155 pcs s pipe, H H Collins; 10 brls oil, A McDonald; 9 do cabbages, 5 bxs peas, Head C & Co; 20 bags rye, Rouck McC & Co; 5 brls eggs, Bahmer L & Co; 1 do do, Lloyd W & J A Brown; 1 car lumber, Robins & M; 1 do m feed, A Bricker & Co; 20 brls glass, A & H Chambers; 10 bales tow, J Myers & Son; 25 cases tobacco, Knox & O; 2 rolls leather, Wm Flaccus & Son; 2 cases cheese, Loh & C.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 46 bales cotton, Birmingham; W & Co; 2 cars shingles, Rudolph & T; 20 brls lime, J C Reddick; 1 car corn, Wm Flaccus; 1 do do, Anbrey & M; 1 do do, Kelly & Co; 58 brls tar, McLean & Co; 8 bxs glass, Wm Frank & Son; 12 bundles chairs, T B Young; 10 bf hdg, Wm Frank & Son; 15 bxs starch, E M Jenkins; 5 bdls spokes, Scoble & S; 4 bxs glass, H E Sellers; 3 brls copper, C G Hussey; 2 brls wine, H Knable; 10 brls whiskey, Adler B & Co; 10 do beer, J Kessler; 2 cars stone, J S Knox; 1 do oats, W G Miller; 1 do wheat, S B Floyd; 155 pcs s pipe, H H Collins; 10 brls oil, A McDonald; 9 do cabbages, 5 bxs peas, Head C & Co; 20 bags rye, Rouck McC & Co; 5 brls eggs, Bahmer L & Co; 1 do do, Lloyd W & J A Brown; 1 car lumber, Robins & M; 1 do m feed, A Bricker & Co; 20 brls glass, A & H Chambers; 10 bales tow, J Myers & Son; 25 cases tobacco, Knox & O; 2 rolls leather, Wm Flaccus & Son; 2 cases cheese, Loh & C.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—1 car lumber, S S Planing Mill; 5 do, G A Mandorff; 1 do, U V R R; 4 do tce, Chas L L Co; 2 do bark, Keefer & H; 1 do junk, P O Conarthy; 1 do, Hugh Emhold; 1 do lumber, A V R R Co; 10 do coal, A V R R Co; 1 do h h good, Henry Bihlmaier; 1 do coal, Wm Hoffman; 1 do, John Hoffman; 1 do, John Campbell.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—1 car oats, W G Miller; 1 do, S B Floyd & Co; 1 do wheat, Rouck McC & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sail from Pier 20, North River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

The passenger accommodations in these steamers of this Line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

Rates of passage to Glasgow, Liverpool or Londonderry: Saturday steamers, cabin, $75 and $80; second cabin return tickets securing best accommodations, $120 gold; Wednesday steamers, cabin $75 and $80, cabin return tickets securing best accommodations, $120. Steerage, currency, $30.

Certificates of passage from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland or the Continent at rates as low as any other first class line.

For passage apply to the agents, HENDERSON & BROS., 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., or to THOMAS H. HATTIGAN, 27 Smithfield street, or to ROBT. DALZELL, 143 Smithfield street, J. J. McCORMICK, Fourth ave., T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street, MAX SHLARBERG, 163 Smithfield street.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

Dealer in all kinds of

Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.

Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Set of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggotting and other purposes. Would earnestly solicit the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.

OFFICE AND YARDS,

Cor. Eleventh street and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mackeown, Thompson & Co.,

Successors to W. MACKEOWN & BRO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs AND OILS,

195 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN H. STEWART.....ROBT. B. PATTERSON

ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,

LIVERY, SALE AND

Commission Stables

Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Window Glass

SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL.

WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best short Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.

feb22-MTH-83 DUFF & CAMPBELL.

PETER KEIL.....JAS. F. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

349 Liberty Street,

Patterson's Block. PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealer in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.

No. 15 MARKET STREET,

no14-82 Corner of First avenue.

JAS. O'BRIEN

Produce Commission Merchant,

Receives and sells all kinds of Country Produce. All orders promptly filled at Lowest Market rates.

White Front, No. 215 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873.

The Crude market was reported a shade firmer to-day, although prices were not quotably higher, $1.70@1.72½ ℔ brl,—we doubt whether there were any sales yesterday below $1.70, although it was quoted down to $1.65. At these rates there is no margin of profit to refiners excepting in the case of the few owning large wells, but it is not to be expected that prices will improve much as long as the production is so large and increasing. It is probable that the reports in regard to the recent strikes have been exaggerated somewhat, but there is no getting over that the yield as the production is considerably in excess of the consumption, notwithstanding it, too, is steadily increasing. Refined is also weak and drooping; 18 on spot and 17½@17¾ for August, delivered in Philadelphia—14¾@14¾ on cars here.

Oil Barrels in steady demand, and prices have advanced; we now quote at $2.30 for countries, and $2.20 for city make.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Ref Co.	Tack Bros.	413
Wormser M. & Co.	Waring, Bros & Co.	276
H. S. A. Stewart	Geo. W. White.	53
H. S. A. Stewart	Waring, Bros. & Co.	165
L. Irwin & Co.	Waring, Bros. & Co.	468
Vesta Oil Co.	Waring, Bros & Co.,	456
Braun & Wagner	Waring Bros. & Co.	50
P. Weisenberger	Warden, Frew & Co.	70
Lockhart, Frew & Co.	Warden, F & Co.,	473
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co.,	675
Central Ref. Co.	Warden, F & Co.,	515
	John P. Logan,	423
Total		4,175

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Thos. King	Vesta O. W.	260
J. O. Greer	Vesta O. W.	83
McKelvey	Vesta O. W.	470
Rushnell	Standard O. W.	703
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	914
Bushnell	Nonpariel O. W.	394
Bushnell	Keystone O. W.	236
McKelvy	Hutchinson O. W.	651
Fisher Bros.	Dodson & B.	160
McKelvy	Cosmos O. W.	516
Bushnell	Crystal O. W.	561
Duncan	Citizens O. W.	345
Duncan	American O. W.	449
Duncan	American O. W.	394
Duncan	American O. W.	1,348
Total		7,165

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IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car pipe, P Duff & Son; 1 do lumber, South Park Planing Mill; 1 do do, Slack & S; 1 do do, Anbrey & M; 1 do do, Kelly & Co; 58 brls tar, McLean & Co; 8 bxs glass, Wm Frank & Son; 12 bundles chairs, T B Young; 10 bf hdg, Wm Frank & Son; 15 bxs starch, E M Jenkins; 5 bdls spokes, Scoble & S; 4 bxs glass, H E Sellers; 3 brls copper, C G Hussey; 2 brls wine, H Knable; 10 brls whiskey, Adler B & Co; 10 do beer, J Kessler; 2 cars stone, J S Knox; 1 do oats, W G Miller; 1 do wheat, S B Floyd; 155 pcs s pipe, H H Collins; 10 brls oil, A McDonald; 9 do cabbages, 5 bxs peas, Head C & Co; 20 bags rye, Rouck McC & Co; 5 brls eggs, Bahmer L & Co; 1 do do, Lloyd W & J A Brown; 1 car lumber, Robins & M; 1 do m feed, A Bricker & Co; 20 brls glass, A & H Chambers; 10 bales tow, J Myers & Son; 25 cases tobacco, Knox & O; 2 rolls leather, Wm Flaccus & Son; 2 cases cheese, Loh & C.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 46 bales cotton, Birmingham; W & Co; 2 cars shingles, Rudolph & T; 20 brls lime, J C Reddick; 1 car corn, Wm Flaccus; 1 do do, Anbrey & M; 1 do do, Kelly & Co; 58 brls tar, McLean & Co; 8 bxs glass, Wm Frank & Son; 12 bundles chairs, T B Young; 10 bf hdg, Wm Frank & Son; 15 bxs starch, E M Jenkins; 5 bdls spokes, Scoble & S; 4 bxs glass, H E Sellers; 3 brls copper, C G Hussey; 2 brls wine, H Knable; 10 brls whiskey, Adler B & Co; 10 do beer, J Kessler; 2 cars stone, J S Knox; 1 do oats, W G Miller; 1 do wheat, S B Floyd; 155 pcs s pipe, H H Collins; 10 brls oil, A McDonald; 9 do cabbages, 5 bxs peas, Head C & Co; 20 bags rye, Rouck McC & Co; 5 brls eggs, Bahmer L & Co; 1 do do, Lloyd W & J A Brown; 1 car lumber, Robins & M; 1 do m feed, A Bricker & Co; 20 brls glass, A & H Chambers; 10 bales tow, J Myers & Son; 25 cases tobacco, Knox & O; 2 rolls leather, Wm Flaccus & Son; 2 cases cheese, Loh & C.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—1 car lumber, S S Planing Mill; 5 do, G A Mandorff; 1 do, U V R R; 4 do tce, Chas L L Co; 2 do bark, Keefer & H; 1 do junk, P O Conarthy; 1 do, Hugh Emhold; 1 do lumber, A V R R Co; 10 do coal, A V R R Co; 1 do h h good, Henry Bihlmaier; 1 do coal, Wm Hoffman; 1 do, John Hoffman; 1 do, John Campbell.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—1 car oats, W G Miller; 1 do, S B Floyd & Co; 1 do wheat, Rouck McC & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sail from Pier 20, North River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

The passenger accommodations in these steamers of this Line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

Rates of passage to Glasgow, Liverpool or Londonderry: Saturday steamers, cabin, $75 and $80; second cabin return tickets securing best accommodations, $120 gold; Wednesday steamers, cabin $75 and $80, cabin return tickets securing best accommodations, $120. Steerage, curr

LATEST NEWS.

POLITICAL.

The New Departurists.

CONVENTION IN COLUMBUS.

The Platform Adopted.

SPEECH BY TOM EWING.

Senator Thurman Interviewed.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS SAY.

Virginia Republican State Convention.

A COLORED CHAIRMAN.

Hughes Nominated for Governor.

COLUMBUS, O., July 30.—The Liberal Republican Convention met this morning and adopted the resolutions adopted by their caucus last night, to dissolve their organization as Liberal Republicans, and unite with the Allen county New Departurists to-day in the formation of a new party.

The People's Convention assembled at eleven o'clock, A. M., at Ambos Hall, and was called to order by Hon. T. E. Cunningham, the leader of the Allen county movement, who made a short speech explanatory of this movement. In the course of his remarks he said that both prominent parties were in such a condition as to make a new party an absolute necessity for the protection of the people. Neither of the present parties can accomplish the needed reforms. One will not and the other cannot help the people. Corruption was rampant in all departments of the Government, and it was high time that the people took the management of their affairs into their own hands.

Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, of Cincinnati, was chosen temporary chairman, and said that although a Democrat of the deepest dye, he was willing to join hands with all honest men to stop stealing in high and low places, and to stop the extravagant grants of the public domain, which, by right, were the property of the people. He continued: "We know of these great evils, and we come here to devise a remedy; let us do this work carefully and well."

After the appointment of the usual committees, Judge W. B. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, was called on and made a speech, showing the necessity for a new party as a means of restoring the Government to its former purity.

The Convention then adjourned until two o'clock this afternoon.

The Platform.

The Convention this evening adopted the following platform, with much enthusiasm:

Resolved, First—That we declare against the indivisibility of a party; that when the caucus or the Convention fails to present fit candidates for office, it is the high privilege, as well as the bounden duty, of all good citizens to withhold their votes from such candidates, and, regardless of party affiliations, to support the best men presented for official positions.

Second—That both the Republican and the Democratic parties have outlived the issues in which they had their birth, and have outlived their usefulness, and a new organization of parties is demanded in the interest of the public welfare.

Third—That the Republican party, having the control of both branches of Congress and of the executive departments, is directly responsible for the legislation known as the "salary grab," for the squandering of public lands in grants to private corporations, for the reliefs of railroads from their just responsibilities to the Government, and other manifest actions of corruption, as developed by the Credit Mobilier and other investigations; and that those members of the Democratic party who have aided or acquiesced in such legislation have equally deserved public condemnation.

Fourth—That we believe that the fundamental purpose of government is the protection of persons and property, and not the meddling with the employments of individuals, industry or commerce of its citizens, nor the assumption of such works by Federal, State or municipal governments as may safely and should properly be left to the individual enterprise.

Fifth—That reform can be successfully combated only by the removal or the lessening of temptation. We are in favor of a reduction of the functions now exercised by the Government, and a consequent diminution of Government patronage, and to this end believe, as we do, that a continually increasing army of Federal officers is an evil increasing the dangers as the country grows.

Sixth—That grants of subsidies in land or money, and of special privileges and exemptions, to railroad banks and other great moneyed corporations, and all fostering of monopolies at the expense of the whole people, are unjust and oppressive.

Seventh—That the practice of electing stockholders and officers of national banks to seats in Congress, whereby the great gains of continued irredeemable paper money are secured to those institutions by the votes of interested parties, is a national scandal which deserves the condemnation of every good citizen, and ought to be prevented by proper legislation.

Eighth—That we insist upon a strict observance by the General Government of the constitutional limitations of its powers, and we demand home government in all local affairs.

Ninth—We believe that the business of the Government should be transacted upon the same principles that regulate the business of private individuals. We believe, therefore, that the appointment of subordinate officers should be made with special reference to their qualifications, and that their tenure should depend on their fitness and efficiency, and in this respect a return to the practice of the early days of the Republic is highly desirable and necessary.

Tenth—That duties on imports, as long as such duties are necessary, should be imposed for the purposes of revenue only, and not for the purpose of benefiting or enriching private individuals or companies, or favoring particular branches of industry at the expense of the whole people.

Eleventh—That it is the duty of the Government to repeal all laws that favor capital to the prejudice of labor.

Speech of Hon. Tom Ewing.

In response to an invitation from the Convention, Hon. Tom Ewing made a short speech. In the course of his remarks he said experience has demonstrated that no matter how disaffected Democrats may be in their own ranks, few or none can be recruited to the Democratic. In 1868 a movement was started looking to the organization of a new National party. Republicans went into it, but learning that it would retain the Democratic name, they went back upon it. Any time from 1868 to 1871 he could have overthrown the Republican party but for the prejudice of the Republicans to the name of "Democrat." We were forced in the last campaign to conclude that no Democrat as such could be nominated who would be elected, and so we surrendered to the Liberals and let them carry the election. All these events have forced me, though most reluctantly, to the conclusion that the Democratic party is powerless and ineffective as an organ, and not a fit instrument of reform in American politics. Most Democrats have not come to this conclusion. They still preserve the name, and they cherish it with almost religious fervor. The association of a lifetime with the memories of its splendid triumphs firmly endear it to them, and they will abandon it at no man's dictate. Look at its history, and then tell me if you wonder that life-long Democrats cling to it. Let us in this campaign act together. Your nomination is most excellent, and the Democratic party can fully subscribe to your platform. It places the cutting from the Democratic party solely upon the ground of inefficiency, and I see no reason why the 4th of August Democratic Convention cannot endorse your ticket. Democrats, Republicans, workingmen, Liberals, all of you combined, are irresistible. Let us go into the fight shoulder to shoulder, and when the victory is won, the question must be settled whether or not the Democratic party shall be preserved or a new party enter the field for the purification of our Government and the preservation of our free institutions.

Adjournment.

Hon. Ned Hassaurek, of Cincinnati, made a vigorous and effective speech in favor of the platform and the ticket. The Convention then adjourned. The entire proceedings of the Convention were exceedingly harmonious.

Senator Thurman Interviewed.

A correspondent of the Associated Press at this point held an interview with Senator Thurman this evening to ascertain his position relative to the new departure just inaugurated in Ohio, and says: The Senator informed me that the statement made in the Liberal Republican caucus last night by Col. Lowe, of Dayton, that Thurman was at heart favorable to the new movement, was entirely erroneous. The facts in the matter are as follows: In a conversation between these gentlemen, Senator Taurman said that the charge so often made in the Cincinnati Commercial and Volksblatt that it was his active opposition that caused the Democrats to reject the movement was unfounded, that he had not written a single letter on the subject, and that the opposition of the Democracy was their unbiassed feeling. From this statement Colonel Lowe drew the erroneous opinion that Thurman was not at heart opposed to the Convention of to-day. The truth is that the Senator always considered this movement as a great mistake, and while he would have been glad to see all the elements of opposition to the administration consolidated, he has not believed, and does not believe, that a consolidation with the Democratic party is either necessary or advisable.

What the Democrats Say.

In view of the proceedings of the Convention to-day, the Democrats say that there is but one course left for them to pursue, that the August Convention will nominate a Democratic ticket, and make a more vigorous fight than the party has made for many years. Interviews had with other prominent Democrats of Ohio now here all indicate that the nominees of to-day's convention can hope for nothing from the Democratic party leaders, and that the 4th of August convention will ignore this movement and nominate a full ticket of their own.

The State Ticket.

The Convention reassembled at 2 P. M. Norton S. Townsend, of Lorraine, was made permanent chairman. The Committee on Nominations reported the following ticket, which was adopted by the Convention: For Governor, Isaac C. Collins, of Hamilton, Democrat; for Lieutenant Governor, A. Saunders Piatt, of Logan, Liberal; for Attorney General, Seraphim Meyers, of Stark, Liberal; for Supreme Judges, P. P. Ewing, of Fairfield, Democrat, and D. W. C. Loudon, of Brown, Liberal; Board of Public Works, Jesse Mefford, of Allen, Democrat; for State Treasurer, Jonathan Hardman, of Montgomery, Democrat; Comptroller of the Treasury, C. P. L. Butler, of Franklin, Liberal.

Meeting of the State Central Committee.

The State Central Committee of the People's party met this evening for organization. Aaron B. Champion, of Hamilton county, was appointed chairman, and a resolution was adopted that members of the People's party throughout the State be requested to make complete organizations in their respective counties, and report to the chairman of the State Committee at Cincinnati.

Virginia Republican State Convention.

LYNCHBURG, July 30.—The State Republican Convention is in session in Halcombe Hall, with closed doors, but as the weather is very warm and the windows cannot be closed, the reporters are taking notes. General W. C. Wickham, of Richmond, was elected temporary chairman.

At three o'clock the Convention reassembled, with open doors. The chairman appointed committees on credentials and permanent organization. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Hon. James B. Sener, of Fredericksburg, for President of the Convention, and one Vice President from each Congressional district.

The Committee on Credentials have been out all evening. In the meantime the Convention has been entertained with speeches by both white and colored orators. The proceedings so far have been harmonious and indicate the nomination of Hughes without opposition.

The Convention adjourned until 9:30 P. M.

The Convention reassembled at 9:30. The Committee on Credentials reported the names of delegates entitled to seats in the Convention. The delegates from the Virginia Republican Association of Washington City were reported entitled to seats on the floor, but not to vote.

The report of the Committee on Organization was received. Mr. Sener declined to accept the Presidency of the Convention, and R. G. L. Page, colored, was nominated in his stead. The report of the Committee was then adopted unanimously.

A motion of Mr. Platt to go into nomination for a candidate for Governor created much discord and confusion. A disposition being manifested by the Hughes wing to spring a nomination before the platform was adopted, the McMahonites became incensed and denounced it as a "gag" measure. Points of order, ayes and nayes, divisions, previous questions, etc., were called and demanded from all quarters at the same time.

The friends of Major McMahon agreed to withdraw him, but reconsidered the matter.

Major R. H. Carter obtained the floor, and nominated Col. R. W. Hughes as the Republican candidate for Governor.

It was moved to make it by acclamation, but the motion was not entertained.

General Wickham next obtained the floor, and in a very appropriate speech nominated Major Edward McMahon as a candidate who could carry the foreign vote in the fall campaign.

Here a running cross fire arose about the action of the Convention in caucus and as to who should be permanent officers of the Convention.

Mr. Seaton, colored, thought McMahon the best man.

Mr. Lindsay made one of his characteristic speeches.

The roll is now (12:15 A. M.) being called on the vote for Governor. General Wyckham has just withdrawn the name of McMahon, and Col. Hughes is duly nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor.

J. R. Ramsdell, J. H. Clements, Geo. Pikal, J. B. Stonall and Lewis McKenzie were put in nomination for Lieutenant Governor. There is a prospect at this time (1:30) of an all-night session.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., July 31, 1873.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen since Tuesday night over the Gulf States and also in New England and the Middle States and lower lake region. It has fallen decidedly in the Northwest. The temperature has risen slightly throughout the Atlantic States and lower lakes. Southwesterly winds and calms prevail in the gulf and Southern States, with local rains. Clear weather prevails from Virginia northward over the lower lakes and Lake Huron, and thence eastward over the Middle and Eastern States. Southeasterly winds with cloudy weather prevail in Missouri and the Ohio valley, northeast winds with rain in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Probabilities for To-day.

On Thursday for the Southern States, continued southwesterly winds and numerous local storms.

For the Middle and East Atlantic coast, north west to southwest winds and generally clear weather, attended possibly in the former section by higher temperature and occasional local storms.

For the lower lakes, winds backing to southeast and northeast, higher temperature and increasing cloudiness.

For the Ohio valley and upper lakes, south and southeast winds, cloudy and threatening weather, with local storms.

For the Northwest, south and southwest winds, cloudy and rainy weather.

Midnight telegraphic reports are missing from Florida, the upper lake region and extreme northwest.

THE RIVERS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 30, 1873.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 P. M., July 30, 1873:

Stations.	Above Low Water.	Change in 24 hours.	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.
	ft. in.	ft. in.		
Cairo	19 5	-5	S	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	6	-6	SE	Fair
Davenport	4 11	4	S	Fair
Keokuk	4 7	-3	SE	Lt rain.
Leavenworth	7 10	-10	S	Lt rain.
Louisville	4 6	-6	S	Fair
Memphis	15 2	-4	W	Lt rain
Nashville	3 4			Clear
New Orleans	6 8		S	Cloudy
Pittsburgh	6 5	-6	NW	Fair
Shreveport	12 9		SW	Lt rain
St. Paul	4 6		SE	Cloudy
Vicksburg	23 6		S	Lt. rain

JAS. B. MURRAY,
Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—River 8 feet 6 inches and falling. Departed—Chas. mer, Evansville. Fair and warm.

CAIRO, July 30.—Arrived—Colorado, St. Louis, 2 P. M; Mary Poe, St. Louis, 3; Commonwealth, New Orleans, 5; Quickstep, Evansville, 5; Burkesville, Nashville 6; H. C. Nutt, Ohio river, 6; Lioness, St. Louis, 6. Departed—Colorado, Vicksburg, 5 P. M.; Mohawk, New Orleans; Mary Poe, Ohio river, 6; Commonwealth, St. Louis, 6. River fallen 5 inches. Raining and cool.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Arrived—Johnson, Keokuk; Kinney, Missouri river; Coal Hill, Ohio river; Clinton, St. Paul. Departed—Johnson, Keokuk; Gismore and R. E. Lee, New Orleans; Golden City, Davenport; Grand Tower, Memphis; Fanny Lewis, Missouri river; Minnesota, St. Paul. River falling; very heavy rains this afternoon; prospect for more to-night.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—River falling; 4 feet 11 inches in canal; 2 feet 11 inches in pass down Indian chute. Arrivals—Blue Wing, Kentucky river; Lawrence, Memphis; C. B. Church, Cincinnati. Departures—Blue Wing, Kentucky river; Lawrence, Cincinnati; C. B. Church, New Orleans.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 30.—Clear till 3 P. M.; now clouding, with signs of rain and wind; mercury 70 to 86. River fallen 6 inches. Up—Roberts 9 A. M.; Camella, 2 P. M.; Mary Ann and barges, 5. Down—Grey Eagle and Mary Ament, 1:30; Idlewild, 5. Business very dull.

NASHVILLE, July 30.—Departed—John S. Branscomb, Cairo. River declined 10 inches since last report; 24 inches on shoals. Raining, cool and pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—Arrived—Bee and barges, St. Louis. Departed—H. T. Shannon, Cincinnati. Raining and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—Cool and rainy. River falling steadily. Departed—Nick Longworth, Cincinnati; Capital City, St. Louis.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

LONDON, July 30.—The principal event at the Goodwood races to-day was the run for the Goodwood stakes, which were won by Uhlan, Hippias second and Ruffle third. The betting at the commencement of the race was 5 to 1 against Uhlan, 10 to 1 against Hippias, and 7 to 1 against Ruffle. Nineteen horses ran.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—The second day of the meeting of the Cleveland club opened with a clear sky and cool atmosphere. The first race was for horses which never trotted better than 2:21, for a purse of $5,000; won by Judge Fullerton; time 2:23¼, 2:23¾ and 2:25¼.

Second race, for horses that never trotted better than 2:48, purse $5,000; won by Clementine; time 2:30, 2:29¾, 2:32¾ and 2:28½.

The last race of the day was a running race, purse, $4,000; mile heats, best three in five. The race was closely contested, but was won by Welches S. F. Mary L., in three straight heats; time 1:46½, 1:48½ and 1:49¼.

MEMPHIS.

The Moore Murder Mystery.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—Mrs. Moore and Joseph Hansom were brought before Justice Caldwell at half-past eleven this morning, under a warrant alleging that they were parties to the murder of Frank Moore, and were then discharged, there being no evidence to sustain the charge. The police are engaged in investigating the matter.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—It is stated in official advices received at the War Department that the Court has found all the Modoc Indians on trial guilty of murder, and ordered all of them to be shot.

—The members of the Philadelphia City Council and other gentlemen who constitute the excursion party arrived in St. Louis yesterday, and left for the West by the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad. They go direct to Denver, where they remain two days, and then proceed to Salt Lake, Yosemite Valley and San Francisco.

—A negro named John Miller, charged with rape, was shot and killed in Marion county, Ky., a few days since. Officers went out to arrest him, and finding him in a field, ordered him to accompany them. Miller started with them, when a gun in the hands of the arresting party was discharged, the contents entering Miller's body, causing death in an hour. The officer claims that the gun was discharged accidentally and has given himself up for trial.

THE CAPITAL.

The Forthcoming Public Debt Statement—One of the Effects of Abolishing the Franking Privilege—Civil Rights Suit—A New Comet Discovered.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1873.

The Forthcoming Debt Statement.

The public debt statement to be issued on the first of August will not report the full amount of the new fives issued and five-twenties redeemed, for the reason that all bonds redeemed have to pass through the books of the Register, Auditor and Comptroller before being credited to the Treasurer of the United States, from whose books the debt statement is made out. This necessarily takes a great deal of time, and more than usual now that so many of the clerks are away on their summer leave of absence, thus reducing the clerical force, which, when full, is just sufficient for the ordinary current business, so that although the syndicate have received and paid for fifty millions of new fives, but little more than thirty millions can appear in the debt statement.

Fire in a Bonded Warehouse.

A fire was discovered in the fifth story of the Government bonded warehouse on Greenwich street, about half-past ten o'clock to-night. The streams from the steam fire engines were ineffectual, and the fire spread rapidly along and through the upper stories, some two hundred feet, on Greenwich street. The building extends through some two hundred feet to Church street. The entire roof (which is Mansard) on the Greenwich side of the building and two upper stories have been burned. A bakery adjoining was also burned, and several tenement houses were in imminent danger. The building was filled with valuable goods, and those not destroyed by fire are undoubtedly ruined by water. The loss will be great. A heavy brick wall only prevented the fire working through to Thames street, which is filled with tenement houses crowded with poor families, among which the utmost consternation prevailed. The large stone school house of Trinity parish escaped, although the flames were at one time within twenty feet of the rear portion of the building. The warehouses are in charge of W. B. Darling, Government Appraiser. No fire has been used in the building since last winter, and the fire to-night is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

Civil Rights Suit.

To-day Enock Totten, for George N. Dallas, colored, entered a suit against the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company, doing business in Virginia, for ejecting him from their cars and refusing him a Fourth of July passage from Lynchburg to Christiansburg in which five thousand dollars damage are claimed.

Discovery of a Comet.

Professor Hewry, of the Smithsonian Institute, has received information that a fine comet was discovered at Marseilles on the night of the 27th inst. by Borrelly. It is in right ascension, one hour and fourteen minutes south, declination seven degrees and thirty-two minutes, motion southeast.

One of the Effects of Abolishing the Franking Privilege.

Since the 1st of June the largest amount of business ever done since the organization of the Post Office Department in the manufacture and shipment of stamps, stamped envelopes, wrappers, etc., took place. The increase is attributed to the abolition of the franking privilege.

Arrival of Senator Morton.

Senator Morton arrived here to-day on business connected with the investigation by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, ordered by the last Congress, into the manner of electing President and Vice President, and will be here some days, examining documents.

Canceled Bonds from London.

Several Treasury officials, who went to London some weeks ago with bonds for the Syndicate, returned this morning with a large number of canceled bonds sent to the Treasury by the Syndicate.

Settlement by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate to-day made their final settlement with the Treasury Department for fifty millions of five-twenties called on the 1st of March last.

Carl Vogt's Case.

According to a reported conversation with Attorney General Williams to-day, the report of the extradition treaty with Belgium to meet the Carl Vogt case, is merely speculation.

Postal Cards Shipped to Postmasters.

Over a million postal cards were shipped on Monday from the factory to postmasters throughout the country.

Internal Revenue Store-keeper for Nebraska.

Wm. A. Brown has been appointed Internal Revenue Store-keeper for Nebraska.

The Modocs.

The findings of the military commission in the case of the Modoc Indians recently tried have not yet been received at the War Department.

UTAH.

The Complaint of Brigham Young's Seventeenth Wife—An Inside View of Polygamy.

SALT LAKE, July 30.—The papers in the case of Anna Eliza Webb Young, praying for a divorce from Brigham Young, were personally served yesterday. The Prophet seemed undisturbed, and passed the documents to his Secretary. The following are the main points of the complaint: The plaintiff avers that she is the wife of the defendant; was married in April, 1863; had two children by a former marriage; has no personal property or means of living; for one year after her marriage the defendant lived with her; since he has almost entirely deserted her. The defendant sent her and the children to live on a farm four miles from Salt Lake, where she had as the only companion her mother; had to do manual work, dressing coarsely, faring badly. The defendant visited her very occasionally; never remained over half an hour; treated her with contempt and scorn, and exacting the earnings of the farm, and in the Fall of 1872, by direction of the defendant, the plaintiff took up her residence in Salt Lake City, where she has been compelled to leave from the want of support and fear of violence from the defendant; has called upon the defendant frequently, but has been refused; is in feeble health and under medical treatment; has been obliged to sell furniture to meet her current expenses. She sues for divorce on account of neglect and bad treatment. She states her husband has an income of $10,000 per month, and prays for lawyers' fees of $20,000, $6,000 of which are to be paid down as a preliminary fee and the balance on the termination of the suit, she meanwhile to receive $10,000 per month for support. She finally prays that the sum of $20,000 be set aside from the defendant's estate and paid to her as alimony. The reply is set for August 5th. Judge Emerson will probably hold the Court.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—The steamships Caledonia, Deutschland and Egypt, from New York, and Corinthian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The steamships Java and Manhattan, from Liverpool, have arrived.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The steamship Virginia, from Glasgow, has arrived.

HOME NEWS.

Summer Changes.

Any of our Readers who may desire to have the DAILY GAZETTE mailed to their address, out of town, during the summer months can do so by notifying us of the same, stating their names at our business office. Send to any address for SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS a month.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Elsewhere in our columns will be found the advertisement of the Pittsburgh Female College, announcing that the Fall term commences on the 10th of September. This institution is so well and favorably known that it needs no words of commendation from us. It is the leading Methodist young ladies seminary in the United States.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Hamburg line steamer Thuringia at New York; French line steamer Ville de Havre at New York; National line steamer Egypt at Queenstown; Gulon line steamer Manhattan at New York; Cunard line steamer Java at New York; Anchor line steamer Caledonia at Moville; N. G. Lloyd line steamer Deutschland at Southampton.

Killed by the Cars.

A man, who, from papers on his person, is supposed to be Patrick Cleshman, was killed by being run over by the Steubenville Accommodation train on Monday night last. He was horribly mangled, the wheels passing over the middle portion of his body and nearly severing it. The man was a young Irishman and apparently about 25 years of age. He was lying on the track at the time of the occurrence, and it is not known whether he was intoxicated, in a fit, or there with the intention of committing suicide.

Organization Effected.

At a meeting of the German Improvement Company, held in Allegheny on Tuesday evening, the following Board of Directors was elected: G. P. Lang, M. Simon, F. Schlotter, Fred Lang, Peter Boister, L. A. Hofman, John Erdner, Peter Lauster and John Stephan. The Board afterwards met and organized by electing Peter Lauster President, G. P. Lang Vice President, John Stephan Treasurer, and appointing Thomas A. Weger Secretary.

A Sad Picture.

On Yesterday a man who once occupied a respectable position in life, and who is connected with some of our best families, called upon Secretary McGonigle, of the Allegheny Poor Board, and said he would commit suicide if not assisted. The man was very near the verge of *mania a potu* and had come down to the lowest depths of poverty, barely having sufficient clothing on his person to cover his nakedness, and to this he was brought by drink. The Secretary had him confined in the lock-up.

Suit for Damages.

Yesterday in the District Court suit was entered by Josiah White against Columbus Coleman to recover damages for false representations alleged to have been made in order to induce the plaintiff to buy certain property. The allegations of the plaintiff are to the effect that in June, 1867, he was induced by representations which he claims to be false to purchase from the defendant for a valuable consideration a tract of land in Stone county, Missouri, containing one hundred and twenty acres, and instead of being the best prairie land in the State, which he claims it was represented to be, he alleges that it is worthless. White also avers that during the same month another piece of property in the same county, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres, was purchased under the same false representation, and still another was exchanged for land belonging to plaintiff in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and valued at a high price. The plaintiff claims that he has sustained damages to the extent of $2,000 in consequence thereof, and hence brings an action to recover the same.

BREVITIES.

····The Sixth ward is agitated about the mysterious disappearance of a prominent business man.

····A Pittsburgher named Edward R. Reese has been arrested in Pottsville and held to bail in the sum of $500 on a charge of libel, preferred by John Horne.

····William Reilly, who was badly injured on the Fort Wayne Road several days ago, was yesterday sent to the Allegheny Poor Farm by Secretary Magonigle.

····Cloud, the oarsman who is to row from Philadelphia to New Orleans, and not sleep on shore on the way, or he will lose $5,000, is expected in the city to-day.

····Chief Engineer Crow of Allegheny, is suffering from a severe dog bite on his right hand, which he received from the dog "Dan" of the "Friendship" Engine House.

····Gottlieb Stahley, the man who walked out of a second story window of a house on High street, Allegheny, on Sunday night last and was thereby seriously injured, is recovering.

····Six men were arrested at Lawrence Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, yesterday morning, for removing stones from the railway embankment at that locality.

····On Friday evening a meeting will be held at Chris. Feld's, on the South Side, to arrange a race on the upper Monongahela course between Tad Wright and D. J. Snyder for $500, provided the former accepts the challenge of the latter.

····On Tuesday a young man named Henry Brackeman died in the Work House, where he had recently been committed by Deputy Mayor Neillie, for drunkenness. He was very much addicted to drink, and could not be kept from it. He resided in Lawrenceville.

····Yesterday Mr. J. T. Chamberlin of Palestine, Ohio, paid officers Cowell and Atkinson fifty dollars as a reward for capturing the thief that stole his horse. Allswalter, the man who is charged with the theft will be taken to Columbiana county, Ohio, to-day for trial.

····The police on Penn avenue can add to their reputation for efficiency if they will pay some attention to the gang of boys, numbering twenty or thirty, who are in the habit of jumping out from both sides of the road near Friendship Grove and frightening many of the horses that pass by.

····Another attempt made last night to get together the sub-committee of the Police Committee, in order to continue the investigation of the Mayor's clothing account, proved abortive. Mr. Chalmers' mother is quite sick, and two of Mr. Jerem's children are very ill, consequently neither of the gentlemen were able to be present.

····On Tuesday night the unoccupied dwelling house and barn belonging to Mr. Henry Waldschmidt, at Glendale station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $2,500, covered by insurance in the Penn and Citizens' Companies of Philadelphia. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

····Mr. W. H. Patterson, of Yellow Springs, a farmer by occupation and who mysteriously disappeared recently, and who, it was conjectured, had committed suicide, has just been discovered at work twelve miles distant from Freedom Forge, on the Lewistown and Sunbury Railroad. Upon discovering him he could give no proper account for his absence, and the indications are that he is insane.

····A young man named Charles Holtfelsch, was arrested yesterday on the South Side by Deputy Mayor Saulsbury's police on a charge of seduction, preferred against him by Catharine Woods, in 1871. Hearing of the suit at the time he fled, and supposing that his indiscretion had been forgotten during a lapse of almost two years, he returned about a fortnight ago, only to be taken into custody. He is now out on bail.

····The attention of the Health Officer of Allegheny is called to a recently created, terribly disgusting and atrociously abominable nuisance that stands on the northwest corner of Federal and Robinson streets in that city. If it stinks so bad that he is unable to abate it without aid, he may be able to procure the assistance of the steam apparatus, carts, night-soilers, &c., generally used for such work on this side of the river, and have the whole concern dumped into the river at the Point.

····Officer Clem. Kreuter, last night, arrested Edward Kelley, on Smithfield street, for disorderly conduct. Kelley was standing on Fifth avenue, in front of the Opera House, displaying his dexterity in the boxing line. Clem. told him to stop, which he did, but the officer had barely turned his back when Kelley struck a man in the mouth and started like a shot for Smithfield street, with the policeman after him hot-footed, and the latter proving the fleetest, succeeded in catching and boxing him up until morning in the Central Station House.

····A horse attached to a wagon whilst descending the steep grade of Eighteenth street, Southside, on Tuesday evening, became frightened at the harness giving way, and the force of the vehicle against his heels, and dashing down the street at a rapid rate, demolished a buggy belonging to Miller's livery stable—in which Mr. Urich and another gentleman were seated. Urich had his arm fractured by being thrown out. The furniture contained in the wagon drawn by the runaway horse was also badly wrecked.

····Search discovered yesterday that the residence of Mr. J. H. Parker, at the corner of Penn avenue and Evan's alley, near Fifth street, had been recently entered by some persons and thoroughly ransacked, but so far as Mr. Parker was able to ascertain, nothing had been stolen. The family left some weeks ago for Bedford Springs, and in their absence he has not been staying in the house. The police saw the doors of the dwelling open and informed him of it, when he made a search, with the result as above noted.

····At the meeting of the Allegheny Survey Committee on Tuesday evening, the following ordinances were ordered to be prepared: Ordinance for the widening of North street to a width of forty feet; for the opening of Porter street to a width of forty feet from its present terminus to the Ohio river; for the opening of a street fifty feet wide from Allegheny avenue to Hilbert street, said street from Allegheny avenue to Hilbert street to be called Beach street, and from Bidwell street to Fulton street to be called Page street; for the opening of Grant avenue to a width of forty-five feet from South avenue to low water line; for the opening of California avenue to a width of fifty feet from Strawberry lane to Sedgwick street. The resolution referred from Councils authorizing the Committee to report an ordinance for the location of a street along the old township road, from the old Beaver road to the New Brighton Pike, was on motion laid over. The Committee recommended to Councils the laying aside of the Viewers' report on the opening of Palo Alto street; also the Viewers' report on the opening of Hughes alley in the Ninth ward.

REV. DR. PRESTLEY.

An Ecclesiastical "New Departure"—Card to the Pubic from Rev. Dr. James Prestley.

The following card from Rev. Dr. James Prestley sufficiently explains itself:

TO THE PUBLIC.

From time to time, since my ministerial labors ceased, I have been solicited by numerous friends and acquaintances, and often by persons I did not know personally, to resume them. Different overtures have been made to me. Within the last few weeks these solicitations have been more numerous and pressing, so much so that it has become to me a serious question of duty. I am now offered by my friends, without cost to me, a suitable hall in Pittsburgh for conducting religious services on the Sabbath, and a large number have promised their attendances express this desire I should occupy it, and promise me their countenance and aid, should I do so.

I have taken weeks for consideration, and for communion with those in whom my judgment I have confidence, and have concluded to undertake this service. It will at least afford me employment, and I may be instrumental in leading some poor sinner to the Savior. I think I fully understand my position and circumstances, and to avoid all misunderstanding and misinterpretation, I here explain my purpose. In these services I shall not undertake anything of a purely ministerial character. I shall engage in such services only as any Christian may and ought, according to his ability, to perform, and which are conducted every Sabbath by laymen, with ecclesiastical approbation. I shall expound and apply the Word of God, and lead in praise and prayer.

These religious services will be conducted (D. V.) in Lafayette Hall next Sabbath, the first Sabbath in August, at 10¼ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and every Sabbath after until further notice. Those who have expressed a desire for these services will have before opportunity of countenancing them publicly. They and the public at large are cordially invited to attend. Respectfully, JAMES PRESTLEY.

JULY 30th, 1873.

LIVELY SKIFF RACE.

Amateurs at the Oars.

A controversy concerning aquatic supremacy was decided last evening between two young men, Will Eberhart, of Democratic fame, and G. W. Barrett, of Havre de Grace, Md. Both of these gentlemen claim to be adepts at the oar, especially in this so of the Democratic side of the house. War relentlessly raged until it was finally concluded that their powers should be shown on the pellucid waters of the Allegheny river. The stakes were to be the ice cream for a first class boarding house on Third avenue, all the inmates to be treated alike, including the cook and chambermaid. Last evening the men came together. The course was from the railroad bridge to the suspension bridge and return. Messrs. O'Conner and Mercer were chosen judges, and Mr. Spear referee. The men sailed in flat skiffs, and made a good send-off, the referee holding the head till within a few yards of the bridge, when he was nearly overtaken by the man from Havre de Grace. The race, however, seemed pretty evenly balanced till they returned on the home stretch, when the latter showed his superior oarsmanship by landing half a length ahead of his adversary at the goal. The Maryland man, as soon as he saw he was beaten, cried "foul," and claimed that it was no fair race. The referee will give his decision to day.

The "State Line" Steamers.

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we announce to our readers the establishment in Pittsburgh of an agency for the above line of steamers, with the selection of Mr. Charles H. Onions as the Pittsburgh agent, who is eminently qualified, by virtue of every necessary requisite to discharge the duties of this position, to the profit, pleasure and satisfaction of those who have entrusted him with their western interests, and the travelling public can also rely on courtesy, kindness, fair dealing and truthful representations. This new line of steamers is worthy of especial notice and patronage, as being a line which partakes of both American and European features, being one-half American, and constructed by the London and Glasgow Ship Building and Engineering Company, with reference to every possible comfort, convenience and improvement, which experience has taught to be desirable. Comfortable passenger accommodations, good ventilation, light and furnishment, excellent ornamentation, elegant and wholesome culinary provision, living good in quality and of ample quantity, and last but not least, an admirable hospital department with gratuitous medical attendance, are some of the features of this line, while nothing that could possibly contribute to the comfort of passengers is omitted. Apply for information or passage to Charles H. Onions, corner Twentieth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Dispatch's Personalities.

When the *Dispatch* finds itself badly injured in a controversy, it is quite sure to violate the proprieties and usages of journalism, by going behind the impersonality of the opposing paper, to make a personal attack on the one it imagines to have administered rebuke or criticism. It does this, in the belief that no other journal in this city will descend to that level, and that thus it can secure a petty revenge for its discomfiture. It has twice done this recently with the GAZETTE. We have only to say, in reply, that it is against our views of propriety and decency to do such things, but if the *Dispatch* is anxious for it, we imagine we can, without difficulty, apply a blister, of the personal sort, that will compel that journal to better behavior in this particular in the future. It isn't hard to give the pedigree of an ordinary bull dog. So far from the position taken by this journal on the "Bond," or any other question, having injured its circulation, it has been steadily gaining in circulation, even through the Summer months, a very unusual circumstance with city journals. And some of this increase, to our positive knowledge, has been at the expense of a corresponding decrease in the *Dispatch's* circulation. The fact is, the *Dispatch* has neither the data upon which to give the circulation of any other paper correctly, nor any disposition to state the truth; and when it makes false statements about the circulation of other papers, it is but reasonable to suppose it lies about its own. We know very well of the desperate expedients resorted to, on its part, to secure circulation, and we are well aware that they are beginning to react. We leave to the *Dispatch*, unless further provocation should be offered, the monopoly of the business of personal detraction. We are not really concerned at the feeble efforts to injure the GAZETTE. But if need be, we can readily learn the proprietors of that journal that those who live in glass houses must be careful about throwing stones.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

MATTHIAS NETTER charged Christ. Stewald, before Alderman McMasters, with and assault and battery, as he alleges, in knocking him down, etc. Warrant issued.

YESTERDAY Samuel Adair appeared before Alderman McMasters and charged Stephen Timmons with surety of the peace, in threatening to administer to him a beating and gouging his eyes out. Defendant was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

FROM Middletown, Conn., is a long way to come in search of a man on a charge of bastardy, but that is what brought Officer Hilands from that place to this city after Patrick Connaughy. The accused was arrested yesterday on Penn avenue and started away on the train with the officer as meek as a lamb, although he could not have been taken at all had he felt in the least inclined to offer any objections to a trip to Connecticut.

MAYOR BLACKMORE disposed of fifty-one common cases yesterday morning. Wm. Green, for disorderly conduct, was sent to Claremont for six months in default of the payment of a fine of $100 and costs. Charles Brown, Charles Carrington and Samuel Doak, disorderlies, were each sent up for thirty days. John Lang, for vagrancy, was retired for six months. M. McMann, F. Robinson, Charles Bank and Eran Rister were sent up for thirty days for vagrancy.

**THE GIR